Price 2d.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CXXV. MAY, 1859. Vol. XI.

"The word of the Lord endureth or ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

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JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Committee are presented to J. S. H., for a parcel of shirts and City Missionary Magazines; to the Highgate Ladies' Working Party, per Miss Bodkin, for a parcel of clothing for the Lamb and Flag School; to Mrs. Reade, Hastings, for a parcel of shirts; and to Miss F. Loft, for a parcel of linsey petticoats.

THE FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

WILL BE HELD IN

EXETER HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9th, 1859.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY

Will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO OFFICERS AND TEACHERS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Special Meetings for Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The Committee of the Ragged School Union earnestly desire that on Sunday, May the 8th, 1859, Special Meetings be convened in connection with the Schools, for Thanksgiving and Prayer, that God's blessing may rest upon the Ragged School Union Meeting and give success to the Ragged School effort throughout the coming year.

Just Published, Second Thousand,

LITTLE SERMONS FOR LITTLE PEOPLE;

OR,

Short and Simple Addresses to Children in Ragged Schools.

Price 3d., or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

The Profits of this little Work will be given to the Prize Fund of the Ragged School Union.

This little work is suited for children of every class, from eight to sixteen, and would be a neat present for any deserving pupil. The addresses are short, and in simple language, having been written by one who has mixed a good deal with young people, and been accustomed to talk to them. The great aim of the writer has been to impress the heart with religious truth and the value of God's word.

To be had of J. NISBET & Co., Berners Street; PARTRIDGE & Co., Paternoster Row; and at 1, Exeter Hall.

NORLAND SQUARE, NOTTING HILL.

PATRON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

PATRONESSES.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.
THE COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY.
LADY MARY FOX.
LADY RYAN.
LADY PETO.
LADY HAVELOCK.
THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF DUCIE.
THE HON. MRS. ARTHUR KINNAIRD.
LADY ALICE HAY.
LADY VALIANT.
MRS. HUISH.

A FANCY BAZAAR, for the purpose of providing for the deficiency in the Building Fund of the NORLAND AND KENSINGTON POTTERIES INFANT AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, will be held in the Ornamental Garden of the above Square, on *Thursday, 16th,* and *Friday, 17th June,* 1859.

Contributions of Fancy Work, Useful and Ornamental Articles, will be gratefully received, and are requested to be sent not later than the 1st June next, to

Rev. T. P. HOLDICH, 22, Norland Square,
Mrs. RAE THOMPSON, Clifton Lodge, Elgin Crescent,
Miss RYAN, Garden Lodge, Addison Road,
Mrs. BAYLY, 8, Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington Park.

In this Building (capable of holding 400 Children) are conducted Infant, and Boys' and Girls' Ragged Schools, Adult Bible Class, Mothers' Meetings, Working Men's Association, Free Lectures to the Working Classes, &c., &c.

THE GARDENS WILL BE OPEN ON EACH DAY, FROM 2 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

THE BAND OF THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS

Will (by permission) be in attendance on each day.

ADMISSION BY TICKETS, OR BY PAYMENT AT THE GATES, 1s. EACH; OR FOR TWO DAYS, 1s. 6d.;

Children under Twelve years of age, and Schools, 6d. each; or for Two days, 9d.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

"ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOLS

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN THE

SCHOOL-ROOM, No. 3, PERKINS' RENTS, WESTMINSTER,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1859.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT SIX O'CLOCK,

BY THE

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

THE ANNUAL PRIZES

Will be given to those Girls and Boys who have kept their Situations above Twelve Months with good character.

Cards of Admission may be obtained at the School:

Also of Mr. J. BURNHAM, Treasurer, 33, Sloane Square, S.W.; and of Miss A. M. COOPER, Hon. Secretary, 78, Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, S.W.

A House of Ill-Fame turned into a Ragged School.

At the back of the "Lord Nelson," Old Kent Road, are a number of houses, inhabited by working people, and adjoining is a piece of ground, where are assembled caravans, &c., belonging to and inhabited by men and women who follow fairs and races with shows.

To this spot the attention of several friends was directed, and they, finding the place one sadly neglected, agreed to open a Ragged School and Mission Station. Through the kindness of Lord Shaftesbury and several other gentlemen and ladies, a house was taken for three years (which house was one of ill-fame), and a School has been opened in ANN STREET, COBURG ROAD; but it was soon found that the house was far too small to accommodate the numbers of children who came for admittance. In connection with the house is a yard, which is now being converted into a large room, and will cost, including forms and fittings, about £70. Towards this amount the Committee have received the following donations, viz.,—

	£	s.	d.
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY . . .	30	0	0
THE EARL OF RADNOR	4	3	6
J. H. Gurney, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0
Lord Ebury	1	0	0
Miss Marston	1	0	0

Upwards of £30 is now required to complete the building, and as the Committee are anxious not to incur any debt, they earnestly appeal for help to all who feel an interest in this important work. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

RICHARD TURNER, Honorary Secretary.

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. Richard Turner, Pure Literature Society, 11, Buckingham Street, Strand; and by J. G. Gent, Esq., Secretary to the Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, Strand.

OUR HOMELESS POOR.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the General Fund, Refuge Fund, and Female Mission Fund, in connection with the REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION, are EARNESTLY SOLICITED. Bankers—Smiths, Payne, & Co., 1, Lombard Street; and Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East. See Third Annual Report, to be had on application to the office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., M.P., } *Hon. Secretaries.*
STEPHEN CAVE, Esq., }

CHARLES GWILLIM, *Secretary.*

WHO WILL HELP US?

"He that giveth to the Poor lendeth to the Lord."

SMITH'S PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL AND CHURCH,

CHAPMAN STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST.

(Established August, 1856.)

The Committee most earnestly make this appeal to the Christian and benevolent public, to enable them to enlarge this School, which at present cannot, without crowding, accommodate more than 50 children. The committee have sufficient ground to build a school-room capable of containing 200 scholars. The expense of building will be about £140, of which £41 has been already received, and £50 promised conditionally, leaving only £49 to be still raised. The population is of the most necessitous character. The School has sent 17 destitute boys within two years to the Shoe-black Refuge, Whitechapel, and the proposed enlargement would greatly add to its usefulness. Who will pity the poor ragged boys and girls that swarm around its doors?

Contributions will be gratefully received by J. O. McWilliam, Esq., M.D. (President of the School), Trinity Square, Tower Hill; Rev. W. Tyler, 2, Trafalgar Place East, Hackney Road; Mr. Gent, Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall; Mr. Blake, Ragged Church Union, 15, Exeter Hall; Mr. W. C. Last (Treasurer), 39, Princess Street, Stepney; Mr. J. Bradshaw (Honorary Secretary), 5, Louisa Street, Beaumont Square, Mile End, E.

N. B. All services rendered gratuitously.

THE SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY

Will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4th, at Half-past Six,

AT EXETER HALL.

Tickets for Admission may be had on application at the Office, 14, Exeter Hall.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE ABOVE UNION

Will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 10th, at Half-past Six o'clock,

AT EXETER HALL,

W. J. MAXWELL, Esq., to Preside.

Tickets for Admission may be had on application at the Office, 15, Exeter Hall.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS,

Printed by the BOYS of the Ratcliff Ragged and Industrial Schools.

Published monthly. Price 1s. per 100.

No. 14, for May, is by the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A.

A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on orders of 500 and upwards.

Orders will be thankfully received by Mr. G. S. Ford, at the Schools, Ratcliff Square, Commercial Road, E.

Twelfth Thousand.

JUVENILE DAILY QUESTIONS, in Verse, with Scripture references, suited for Reward Cards in Schools, &c. Printed on large Cards. Plain, 1d. each, or 7s. 6d. per hundred; illuminated, 3d. each, or 28s. per hundred.

The Profits equally divided between

TWO ORPHAN GIRLS' HOMES.

"I will do what I can to forward the circulation of your Reward Cards. They seem well adapted to the purpose."—*Earl of Shaftesbury.*

"I have read your cards, and like them."—*Rev. Canon Champneys.*

"The questions are to the point and profitable; and are likely, under God, to do much good. I hope a copy of your Card may speedily be in many houses."—*Rev. T. Alexander.*

Seeley, Hanover Street, W.; Nisbet, Berners Street, W.; and Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

THE CHILD'S OWN HYMN BOOK, Price 1d., or in cloth, 2d. The Sale of more than 100,000 Copies, in the last half-year, proves the continued popularity of this—the first of the Penny Sunday School Hymn Books. It is now carefully remodelled, and considerably enlarged. The Hymns are printed for "expression." By John Curwen.

THE CHILD'S OWN HYMN and TUNE BOOK, in the SOL-FA NOTATION. Price, in covers, 6d.; or in Seven Numbers, at 1d. each.

LONDON: WARD & CO., 27, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

RAGGED SCHOOL MASTER and MISTRESS.—Required on the 1st of June, for an unsectarian Ragged School, in Westminster, a competent Master and Mistress. A brother and sister might suit, but a man and his wife (without children) preferred. A convenient dwelling-house over the school, £70 per annum, with coals and gas, will be given.

Apply, *by letter in the first instance*, stating age, &c., to Mr. J. Burnham, 33, Sloane Square, S.W.

London Female Preventive & Reformatory Institution,

200, Euston Road, N.W.

AND

18, Cornwall Place, Holloway Road.

PRESIDENT—Rev. CANON DALE, 31, Gordon Square, W.C.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN FEMALES.

THERE are few charities in the neighbourhood of London which have greater claims on the attention of the wealthy than the Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, and we are therefore induced to commend it to the liberality of the Christian public with more than usual earnestness. In this vast metropolis it is a matter of simple evidence that thousands of unfortunate females are to be found, and at this season of the year the number preponderates to a fearful extent. A variety of causes conspire to thrust many young women on the wide world, and, without attempting to excuse the fallen for their faults, we may safely say that the majority are far "more sinned against than sinning." It is impossible to pass through the streets after dark without being painfully convinced of deficiency, or dereliction of duty, or neglect somewhere. But whatever the primary cause of departures from virtues, or wherever the discredit may lie, there can be no question about the necessity of a remedial movement, the duty of supporting it, or the good, moral and physical, which such a movement is calculated to promote. To extend help to those who are on the brink of degradation, to offer a shelter to penitence, and to awaken the hardened sinner to a sense of the inevitable ruin which awaits her, are objects demanding no comment to enforce them. It is in a great measure because such objects have been comparatively little heeded, because the hand of humanity has been slack, and the "love of many has waxed cold," that the evil alluded to is now so appalling. Had not wretchedness been left unsolaced, and sin unrebuked, we should see and hear less of those crying iniquities which are daily, nay hourly, perpetrated by the miserable inheritors of a miserable existence.

Something, it is true, has of late years been done to check the prevalence of the evil; but we are aware of no more effectual step—of none more likely to succeed—than the institution to which we are referring. On every account we hail its action as a movement emphatically in the right direction. It does not aim at a harsh cure by force, or by threats of police and prisons, but in the full plenitude of Christian charity it interposes between the friendless and ruin, between the fallen and perdition. Necessity in the one case, and penitence in the other, give claims to admission within its walls. Not only so, but it seeks to win by missionary efforts, by going out with its influence into the streets and lanes of our modern Babylon, to gather outcasts of every kind, and thus to weaken the ranks of vice. Surely such an institution pleads its own cause. It were a disgrace to our Christianity and civilisation to allow its timely intervention to be thwarted for want of support. The committee, it appears, are just now about to open a new house at Holloway, which will involve a considerable outlay, and must entail a more than usually urgent appeal to the benevolent public. Looked at on the ground of mere policy or expediency, there is much, indeed everything, in this appeal to command the attention of the practical world. If we do not support such institutions as these, vice must be left to do its work, and then the State must pay, or rather exact, the expense of punishing it. Did our charity give more, our Chancellor of the Exchequer would demand less. Apart, therefore, from all higher considerations, the Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution has claims on the wealthy which no argument can resist.—*Extracted from the "St. James' Chronicle."*

Continued aid is respectfully solicited to maintain the Institution efficiently. The Committee are most anxious to receive all suitable cases immediately on application.

Bankers, Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., 73, Lombard Street.
Hon. Secretary, Thomas Raikes, Esq., 14, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.
Secretary, Mr. Edward W. Thomas, 200, Euston Road, N.W.

Papers, Original and Selected.

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

ANOTHER anniversary of the establishment of the Ragged School Union will in a few days be here, and each one, as it arrives, constitutes a sort of epoch in its history—a landmark on the long level road of its progress. A few words on its recurrence may therefore not be inappropriate. The history of ragged schools has so far been extremely encouraging and satisfactory. Their extension has been calm, gradual, but continuous. They did not suddenly burst into success; no agency that largely influences the world ever does. All great things grow, they are not instantly created. Things that speedily arise generally as speedily decay, there is an exact correspondence between their ascent and their decline. Like shadows they come, and like shadows they depart. Steady and gradual is the only healthy kind of progress; and we are therefore glad that ours has hitherto been so, because, on that account, it is protected from being evanescent. Ragged schools are now become recognised institutions, whose success is no longer problematical, whose influence cannot be questioned, and to which, on mere social grounds, secular philanthropists yield their adhesion.

But with the past—pleasant though it may be to review it—we have little to do. Time, as it glides along, carries with it all the words that we speak, and all the actions that we perform, and stereotypes them into permanent shapes of evil or of good. There they continue irrevocable. The "dead past buries its dead." As the tree falls it lies; and therefore, for all practical purposes, it is the future alone that is of any value to us—the moments that are yet unspent, the opportunities that have not yet passed for ever from our grasp. It would be very disastrous if past labours were to be accepted as sufficient, or if the idea were to obtain that Ragged Schools have nearly accomplished their mission, or attained their highest efficiency. We believe the movement to be as yet in its infancy, and look forward to far greater results than any which have yet been accomplished. Great as is the interest displayed in Ragged Schools, earnest as are those who are engaged in their operations, favourable as is public opinion towards them at the present time, yet all that is at present done should only be regarded as preliminary to what is still to follow. Nothing can be—nothing is—stationary in this world. There is always either advancement or retrogression; and in all the departments of literature, of politics, of science, and of religion, the one great cry is for progress. And as in all other things—in literature, in legislation, in art, and in science—the world is moving forward; Ragged Schools ought also to participate in the movement. Wherever there is real progress, the ideal and the practical must be united. We may work very soberly; the things that we accomplish may be very prosaic, transfigured apparently by no glow of life and beauty, yet we must work up towards some as yet unaccomplished aspiration of the soul. Some live an intensely practical life; they only recognise acts, not principles; they never trouble themselves about theory, only about practice; they never take large views, they only see the work of the moment or of the day, and do it; they are busy, active, energetic, but it is uninspired labour.

They render faithful service, neither their eyes nor their hands fail them; but improvement is with them impossible, because they strive after no unattained standard; they do their best, and are content with their position. Others, on the other hand, are intensely imaginary and ideal; they rise beyond the ordinary performances of humanity, and are not content with things as they are; but then the disadvantage is, that they never descend from their lofty elevation to embody their idealism in actual result. The true theory of work is to accomplish it with as much earnestness as possible, and yet to strive at the same time after a higher realisation still. In this world there is no such thing as attainment; every eminence climbed only reveals a higher one beyond; every truth mastered only conducts to a more remote one which it concealed before; every attempt to embody our notions of what might be, only renders us more dissatisfied with what actually is. Paradoxical as it may appear, the great fault of our work might be that we deemed it too faultless. We might think that we had realised our conceptions, finished what we had begun, attained all at which we aimed; and if this were the case, there would be no hope whatever of future progress. There is little hope for us if we cannot perceive some evident defect, some falling short, on our part, of the excellence towards which we reach. Our standard ought to be very high—so high, that perhaps its realisation is impossible; but still we should strain after it—press on towards it—our nerves stretched to their utmost tension—our wings plumed for their highest flight; and though we fail, it will not be utter defeat, resulting in hopeless despair, but failure only, it may be, by a hair's-breadth; and we shall be beaten, not through indolence or indifference, but *striving* still—striving to the very last capability of our throbbing pulse and exhausted strength. Human nature is weak, and our hand may tremble even at the culminating point, and we may fall back, not to mourn, but only to collect our energies for another effort. If we became thoroughly impressed with the nature and possibilities of our work, it may be questionable whether we ever should discharge it to our own satisfaction; for as knowledge comes to the head, power to the hand, and feeling to the heart, our ideas of imaginary excellence enlarge also, and as we advance to grasp them, they recede further and further from our touch; but if we forget the things which are behind, and eagerly press on towards those which are before, a much higher position will be reached than would otherwise be ours; and the fact that perfection is unattainable is only an illustration of the frailty and weakness of humanity. Our readers, therefore, should not imagine that they have given enough money, or bestowed enough labour on our schools; and every anniversary, as it occurs, should only stimulate to renewed efforts,—not lead to an imagination that the necessity for effort is diminishing. Both funds and teachers are required to keep our present operations in a proper state of efficiency; and no single contribution, either of money or of labour, can be dispensed with, even if our domain were not to be extended one single inch beyond its present boundary.

But what shall be said of the vast region beyond—the seething and teeming masses whose necessities we have yet to supply? Simply, that we never can meet their exigencies without the strenuous support of our constituents. No city in the world presents such intense contrasts, either in its moral, material, or social aspects, as London. Nowhere else are there such splendid streets, such colossal warehouses, such piles of magnificent architecture; here swelling

into a mighty dome, and there tapering into a graceful spire; such luxuriant wealth, such sumptuous palaces, such tasteful elegance, such exquisite refinement, contrasting themselves with such dingy alleys; such close, stifling, musty lanes; such rotten and crazy dwellings, such abject poverty, such filthy squalor, such brutal ignorance, such blunted sensibility, such coarse brutality; such haunts of vice, with their swarthy denizens; such abodes of wretchedness, with their miserable occupants. Society is split into two sections; the one shrinks from sight, slinks into holes and corners, melts away at the approach of respectability, only too happy to escape attention; the other is well to do, and respectable, with a balance at its bankers, with money in the funds, with happy homes brightened by affection, and rendered attractive by intelligence. And between the two there is a great gulf. The man of competence and position hurries past the one with threadbare coat and slouching gait; the fair girl, radiant in her simple beauty, shrinks from the outcast of the street. The one section represents the upward progress of society; the other its downward tendency. Sunlight shines over one; darkness broods over the other. Sympathy vitalises the one; indifference paralyzes the other. The soul, with its spiritual strivings, animates the one; the body, with its ceaseless cravings and solicitations, deteriorates the other. As opposite as summer and winter, heat and cold, they stand an eternal, but sad antithesis. It is our task to soften down this contrast as much as possible; to raise and improve the lower section; to remedy, if possible, the deformities of their character and the disadvantages of their position; but to accomplish this, we must appeal to our supporters for their continued and earnest assistance.

THE PERILS OF THE CITY,

ESPECIALLY TO THE YOUNG.

THIS is a large subject, but a most important one to all of us, whether we dwell in town or country; it deserves a lengthened discussion, and were we to enter fully into it, and give details, it would occupy volumes instead of a few short papers in this Magazine. The limits of this periodical forbid this, and therefore we shall endeavour to confine our remarks to one part, namely, how these perils affect the condition, character, and conduct of the poor children in the metropolis, of those whom Ragged Schools seek to gather in and improve,—our juvenile outcasts, who, if neglected by us, will in time inevitably become our juvenile delinquents.

The immorality and mischief arising from crowded dwellings, and the evils flowing from these, combined with the debased habits of the lower classes in London, were referred to in our former paper. The effects of drunkenness and improvidence among the idle and profligate were especially alluded to; of these it is impossible to give even a faint idea in a periodical like this. We append a list of books* which will well repay perusal, yet one half cannot be told, being totally unfit for publication.

* "Dr. Guthrie's First and Second Plea for Ragged Schools." Nisbet's.—"The City; its Sins and Sorrows." By same Author. Black.—"The Rookeries of London." By Rev. T. Beames. Bosworth.—"Six Years' Mission in Clerkenwell." By Mr. Vanderkiste. Nisbet.—"The Million-Peopled City." By Rev. J. Garwood. Wertheim and Macintosh.—"Conference at Birmingham on Reformatory Schools." Longman.

We can only here glance at a few points, and those only so far as they bear upon the young. It may well be said of them,—

"Beset with snares on every hand,
In life's uncertain path they stand."

Living in crowded and filthy dwellings, or in a low lodging-house, without any moral training or good example; ignorant of the right path, and surrounded by temptations to lead them in the wrong one,—what can we expect from such children? As well might we expect to gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles, as to look for morality and virtue from such unfortunates. The scenes they constantly witness in such places, especially where the Demon of Drunkenness holds his seat, must tend only to deprave and to degrade. Where the young have no home, and live in the street, as many do, it must be still worse; for poverty and starvation lead to vagrancy, and that, as has been well said, is next neighbour to thieving,—which usually follows. Thus, if these neglected ones *have* a home, it is bad; for there is no moral restraint or parental care exercised, but the very worst example shown to them; and if they have not a home, it is worse.

Thus, the children of the lowest class in our great cities are exposed to perils from their parents and their homes—to perils when without parents, and without homes—to perils within, and perils without—to perils by night, and perils by day—to perils, indeed, on every hand. The snares of the fowler are spread all around them, the roaring lion is gaping to devour them, and how can they escape? Without guidance or instruction, they are often driven by unfeeling parents to beg or steal, or at least left all day to roam about the streets, uncared for; or when very young, locked up in a room, often unfurnished and filthy, while the father or mother go out seeking for work, or are enjoying themselves at the pot-house, it may be on their own unlawful gains, or the thefts of their elder children. Let us just think for a moment or two of three scenes depicted in Dr. Guthrie's pamphlets:—mothers so drunk that they were unconscious of their baby hanging at the breast; others dying in a state of drunkenness, with the spirit bottle under their pillow. Think of murder being committed in the same room where two lads from the Ragged School were sleeping; of men and women, the parents of such, revelling and enjoying themselves in the same apartment where a dead body lay exposed to view. Think of the state of things that Dr. Letheby's report on the dwellings of London lately brought to light—of the numbers of *public-houses especially for lads and young women;* the numerous *penny gaffs* and dancing-saloons, casinos and singing-rooms, throughout the low neighbourhoods of London, frequented by the young; think of such scenes, and then say what we can expect from such a source! Surely, whatever we may think of the old, the young are entitled to our tenderest sympathy and commiseration; surely they are more sinned against than sinning—more entitled to pity than to punishment. And yet the rule is, to leave them alone till they steal, or do some mischief that brings them under the arm of the law; the exception is, to step in and save them from destruction while yet young. And all this is in London, the Metropolis of the world, so famed for its intelligence and wealth—so full of noble and energetic men—so blessed with the light of God's truth and the benefits of a free gospel. How striking an evidence of the powers of evil still working in the children of disobedience; how remarkable a proof of the influence of the prince of this world! How strikingly it shows the prevalence of the selfish principle of that love of money which is "the root of all evil," making so many of us shut our eyes to the state of the masses around us, and to be content to let them perish in their wickedness, provided wealth can be accumulated, and capital increased! At the Birmingham Conference on Juvenile Delinquency, where only practical men gave their experience, it was clearly shown that the condition of the perishing and dangerous classes of

children deserved the consideration of every member of a Christian community; that the means at present available for the reformation of such have proved totally inadequate, and that a large number of the rising generation—the children who crowd about the streets, courts, and lanes of our large cities—are growing up in almost total ignorance, and that a great proportion of the crime of the country can be traced to this ignorance as its cause. It was also then stated, that neglected outcasts being allowed to grow up in the midst of a Christian people, without any instruction in the first principles of religion, and even morality, are not the legitimate objects of vindictive punishment; and that it is just and right before branding such for life with the character of felon, to give to such outcast children the chance of improvement, and to put clearly before them the path of duty. At all events, it was then acknowledged, that we should not treat as criminals children who had no sense of right and wrong—children who had never been taught their duty either to God or man. The learned Recorder of Birmingham, whose experience entitles his opinion to great respect from us, stated:—

"It is this class which forms the head-spring of that ever-flowing river of crime which spreads its corrupt and corrupting waters through the land. It cannot be dried up; it has never yet been purified; nor indeed have any well-directed efforts at all commensurate with the magnitude of the evil ever been instituted. It, therefore, becomes of the very deepest importance, not only to the temporal and eternal happiness of that particular class, but for the safety of all, old and young, high and low, rich and poor, that the state of neglect and mistaken treatment in which these miserable beings are found should cease to exist."

At that conference it was distinctly shown that the class of whom we speak are as expensive as they are dangerous, not only in apprehending and punishing them, but also in respect to the amount that they steal from the public. It was also then clearly proved, from the experience of many who had tried such schemes, that to reform such children was by far less expensive than to punish them, and far more pleasing in its results. It is well known that the result of this conference was a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Juvenile Delinquency, who, after obtaining evidence from a variety of sources, came to the following resolutions:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee that a great amount of juvenile destitution, ignorance, vagrancy, and crime has long existed in this country, for which no adequate remedy has yet been provided.

"That it appears to this Committee to be established by the evidence that a large proportion of the present aggregate of crime might be prevented, and thousands of miserable human beings who have before them, under our present system, nothing but a hopeless career of wickedness and vice, might be converted into virtuous, honest, and industrious citizens, if due care were taken to rescue destitute, neglected, and criminal children from the dangers and temptations incident to their position.

"That a great proportion of the criminal children of this country, especially those convicted of first offences, appear rather to require systematic education, care, and industrial occupation, than mere punishment."

These sentiments will be responded to, we think, by every well-informed person among our readers; by every one who has a heart to feel, and a head to think. Let none of our friends now say, "Behold, we knew it not!" but, on the contrary, let them "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" these things, in order that suitable remedies may be devised for such a lamentable state of things, to which we will speak more at large in another paper.

OLD SCHOLARS' MEETINGS.

THE usual meeting of the Delegates from the London Ragged Schools was held on Wednesday evening, April 20th, at the Boys' Refuge, No. 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The subject proposed by the Committee of the Parent Society for discussion was—

"Old Scholars' Meetings; their influence and best means of conducting them."

Mr. Williams, Secretary of the St. Giles' Ragged Schools, opened the subject. He said, he had complied with the request to speak upon the subject, because meetings of old scholars had been held in connection with the institution he represented. He was of opinion the principle of reviving old good associations was beneficial and fraught with great advantages to all parties concerned. He remembered the case of a boy, who left his Sabbath-school, went to service in the country, and was absent from his school associations many years. He had forsaken the good way in which he had been trained, and forgotten much he had learned. But providentially coming to London, he fell in with an old Christian friend, who, by his well-timed conversation, called up to his recollection things he had been taught in his Sabbath-school. He paid a visit to the chapel with which his Sabbath-school was connected; he received a friendly welcome, became reunited to the school, and subsequently was admitted to the position of teacher, and eventually chosen the superintendent of the same school. Now, all this resulted from the revival of old good associations. He presumed the Committee of the Ragged School Union, by the way in which they had put the question to be discussed, were unanimous in the opinion that Old Scholars' Meetings were good things, and that they were desirous of calling the attention of the Local Committees to them as a means of good, and to elicit the best plans for conducting them. He was prompted to make the experiment in his own school by accidentally meeting a young man in a shop of business, whom he did not recognise, but the young man knew him, and at once commenced asking after the welfare of some of the teachers by name; that young man, who was then earning 15*s.* per week, had been one of the earlier scholars in Neal's Yard Ragged School. He was led to suppose, from this incident, that probably there were many more doing well, but who had been, like him, lost sight of. But had an Old Scholars' Meeting been held in connection with their schools, he and they might have known something more about each other.

He considered the subject should be looked at in two lights. *First*, the influence Old Scholars' Meetings were calculated to have on the scholars themselves, and, *second*, their influence on the teachers. He was satisfied the influence on the scholars must be great. He tried the experiment in 1858. Sent out invitations by some of the old scholars to others whom they might know, and seventy were brought together. It was indeed a gratifying sight, and one that cheered the hearts of all present—scholars, teachers, and Committee. Some had become parents, and brought their offspring with them; some held respectable situations, others were getting their living by the needle, and most were conducting themselves very creditably. On that occasion several addresses were given. The subjects selected were such as were adapted to those present, such as, Duties of Children towards Parents; Duties of Servants towards Employers; Duties belonging to the different Relationships of Life; so that each got a little advice suited to their station and occupation. The teachers were greatly encouraged by seeing such a gathering of persons who had passed through their schools, many of whom had been lost sight of for a time,

but by these means brought once more together. The experiment had been repeated in January last, and with similar success. He was of opinion such meetings should be held periodically, and the time should be made known, say, Easter Monday or Good Friday, and then it would be a time for old scholars to look forward to.

The subject was conversationally discussed, and in some instances, where Old Scholars' Meetings had been held, several pleasing cases of good resulting were stated.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said, he felt delighted to meet again with those who were associated with him in Ragged School work, and who had its interests at heart. These meetings afforded good opportunity for exchange of kindly feeling and holding conference on practical topics. The one selected by the Committee of the Ragged School Union for consideration on that occasion was one that commended itself to common sense. He did not think it needful to enter into details of how these Old Scholars' Meetings should be got up and conducted; but it seemed to be the general opinion of those present that Old Scholars' Meetings were good things, and that they should be held in connection with every school. He was convinced, the gathering of these old scholars was essential; such meetings were founded on the principles of benevolence and kindness, such as a father should endeavour to show towards his children. No father would turn his children adrift on the wide world, and exercise no further concern for them. It was one of the peculiarities of this country, and one surrounded with difficulties, that when a child attains a certain age he is sent out into the world without further parental control and influence, and thus many account for the state of ignorance and crime in this country. There certainly was a vast amount of elementary education in this country; there was very much done to rescue youth from the grasp of Satan; but these youths are very soon removed from the teacher's control and influence. They go into service—come in contact with other kinds of influences which are not for their good; what has been taught them they soon unlearn, and they fall in with the evil practices of those with whom they become associated. He was anxious for these parental influences to be extended. Such meetings were like the Christmas gatherings of families—seasons looked forward to with delightful anticipations, and remembered with pleasing recollections. The influences must be good, and have a tendency to prompt to the discharge of duty, and to restrain from sin. Dr. Johnson said, when informed of the death of his old friend Thrale, "Now that eye is closed which for thirty years was never turned upon me but with respect and affection." But further regard should be paid to the character of the responsibility of our work: our scholars are immortal beings; the responsibility is that of parents, friends, teachers, and companions. The principle is great and influential, and becomes an instrument of ascertaining a knowledge of good done. Look at the annual gathering of old scholars at the Prize Meetings; what a proof was that of the extensive good that was being carried on.

Facts were stated showing that 64 Ragged School teachers were formerly scholars in Ragged Schools, some of whom are superintendents of large Sunday Schools; that 99 former scholars are known to be at the present time members of Christian churches; and that during the last six years 2,303 prizes have been awarded to old scholars for keeping their places with good characters.

The delegates were unanimous in opinion that the holding of such meetings was very desirable; that they had been held in so few cases was to be regretted; that the managers of every school would do well to endeavour to hold them without further delay. That if practicable, set times would be

preferable; but no rules could be laid down for matters of detail, for the adoption of every school. Each must act according to the peculiarities of the class upon which they operate, and the strength of agency they can command.

LOOKING AT LODGINGS.

BY X. X. X.

EVERY one knows the difficulties which beset the adventurous mortal whose hard fate of bachelorship compels him to live in the house of another. Whether his lot is cast in Craven Street, Strand, at Camden Town, or in the more quiet precincts of Oldminster, many and direful are the mishaps which he undergoes in looking at lodgings.

The knocking at strange doors, having previously speculated from the outside at the chances of comfort to be found within; the ascent of many flights of stairs, accompanied by the slatternly maid-of-all-work, or the landlady dressed in the inevitable black satin and faded and crumpled turban; the risk of breaking your neck at the particular turn of the dark passage when the landlady forgets to tell you of "the five steps down;" the nearly tumbling through the skylight, as she crosses the leads to show you the neat little dressing-room "through here"—are these things not well known unto all "male spinsters"?

From such visitations neither are married men exempt. If the dear children have the whooping-cough, or Charlie and Willie are home from school, change of air would do them good, and lodgings at the sea-side or some inland watering-place must be taken. The discussions about terms, either with the wife of his bosom or directly with the dragon who lets the lodgings, must be fresh in the mind of every Paterfamilias! If his wife is lain up with that dreadful tic—produced by wearing small bonnets last winter—the husband must mount the stairs and inspect the bed-room with the charming view of the sea, or the ruins, or the Saddle-of-Mutton mountains in the distance, and listen to the indignant disclaimers by the landlady of her house being haunted by nightly visitants who disturb the slumbers of her guests. He it is who must negotiate the number of guineas per week, "and find your own plate and linen;" he must discuss the "fires extra," and "two shillings for boots and shoes;" in short, he must suffer, instead of the tender partner of his joys and woes, the miseries of looking at lodgings.

Many a time have I paid the penalty of my single state in this form, and little did I think that the subject could be presented to me in a new phase, or that it could show a feature with which I was not acquainted. Lately, however, I was undeceived, and introduced by that most accomplished master of the ceremonies, whose doings I have already chronicled,* to an entirely new view of the subject.

I had a friend to dinner, a country parson, who has not yet arrived at that stage of crusted old port which makes the imbiber as crusty as his drink, but who still has some feeling for his fellow-creatures under the rank of canon or archdeacon. We strolled out in the evening to enjoy the cool air, and directed our steps to the home of the poor boys. It was nearly ten o'clock, and the shops were shut up, save here and there that of some small trader who lived in the shop, or who was physically if not morally "above his business." The last streaks of the daylight were still in the sky, but the streets were thinning fast, and in another hour the respectable inhabitants of Oldminster would have sought that repose to which the darkening shades invited, and left the possession of the town to the night-birds and the police. The gas-light streaming through the windows of the station showed that the latter were on the alert, and the guardians of the night—fine, stalwart men, dropping in one by one—

* "My First Trial of Philanthropy," page 143 of our last volume.

were mustering for their duty. The officer of the division, in his smart, well-brushed blue frock, looked as cool and as fresh as if he had just risen at the hour when other folks were going to bed. Across a dusky square, through a glass door, up the sanded staircase, and we were in the bed-rooms of the shoeblack boys. Four Wellington beds in each room—a little fellow in each. The last comer could easily be distinguished from the others—an air of lassitude in his thin face, weariness in the attitude in which he lay. He had returned after an absence of three weeks, having been taken away by his mother, from whom he escaped and walked back in the night eight miles—from Bull-beef, the neighbouring shipping port and harbour—for the purpose of seeking shelter beneath the friendly roof where we found him. He arrived without a shirt and half starved, and took possession once more of his red coat and blacking-box with the delight of one who unexpectedly inherits a fortune. Begging, he said, was a bad trade. From threepence to sixpence a day was the extent of his earnings, and, save one day when a good Samaritan gave him sixpence, he had hardly had food enough to keep soul and body together. The other little boys were rosy and happy, and like little boys in better plight—too full of talk to go to sleep these fine summer nights—confided their projects to each other or to us. The "man" announced his intention of "saving up" to buy a Bible, or a flute, he had not quite decided which. I think—as the bed in the corner was filled by a little Scot who could play the fife, and was to join the Band of Hope—the flute would carry the day. A quick step on the stair, followed by a clattering of clogs; Inspector Clincher* and two of his last pupils—the latter dressed in fustian suits, and covered with lime-dust, but looking honest, manly fellows—come to say Good night, on their way to their new lodgings. Not the least gratifying thing in the affair of the brigade is the attachment of the boys to their "home" and their father, as they call the Inspector. A few words, "Off with you, boys; it's time you were in bed," and they vanish, rather disappointed at not having to carry the canary to the Inspector's new house. The parson and the detective interchange half-military salutes on being presented, and the parson asks naturally enough where the boys lodged before they came there. "I'm just going the round of the low town, sir; would you like to see?" replies the other. In another moment we are on our way. The parson's white tie had disappeared, and given place to a black-and-white checked neckerchief—he is a handsome fellow, and knows it—and, with his coat well buttoned up, a stick in his hand, and his hat rather lightly set on his head, he might have passed for a first-class officer from London or Dublin, in half mourning.

Nodding to one of "the force," as he stood with the crown of his hat shining under the light of the street lamp, our guide rapidly descended a steep street, which took us at a single dive down to the level of the river, and selecting a row of shabby tenemented houses—which surmounted shops as shabby—on his right, he strode down a sloping entry, like the inclined plane leading into a mine, calling to "Mr. Brown" to take care of his head, as the passage was rather low. I thought I had known the highways and byways of Oldminster pretty well, and I had passed hundreds of times before the fronts of the houses, but at a dozen yards from the street I was in an unknown country. A small court-yard gave access to a narrow stair, up which we stumbled in the dark. An old woman and a younger one, discovered sitting by the fire, in a naked-looking but clean-sanded room, cast a half-scared, half-composed look—if you can imagine such a combination—at the three visitors. "Anybody upstairs, Mrs. Jones?" "Not a soul, sir." "Good night"—was the brief dialogue, after which we descended as rapidly as we entered and turned the corner into a narrow and dirty street leading to the river, and bounded on one side by loft warehouses. "Too quiet!" said our conductor, "there's always something up when

* For further particulars of Inspector Clincher, see page 143, Vol. X.

these houses are empty. Spindle and Twist's shop was 'cracked' last week, not three hundred yards from this spot, and the town is swarming with tickets-of-leave, who are after no good when they are out of bed this time of night. Lend me a candle up these dark stairs, Mrs. Simpkins," continued he, stepping aside into a little shop partitioned off with boxes like an eating-house. His frank, off-hand way seemed to be a passport as good as his official "right of search," for the candle was produced in an instant, and, taking it between his fingers and converting his two hands into an extempore lantern, he led the way into a room which seemed the counterpart of the last, but lower in degree both of comfort and respectability. Same old woman by the fire, same middle-aged woman by the fire, same bed in the corner, but the expression of the inmates vastly different. "Well, Biddy, how are you? Bugging the blokes?" [Robbing the fellows.] "Heaven forgive you, Mr. Clincher, to talk in that way of respectable folks!" replied the proprietor, in an unmistakeable brogue, "taking stock," as she spoke, of the three figures who entered. "Who have we here?" said the first, directing the light of the candle to a shake-down in the corner. "Only the boy who's sick, sure." The youth and the uneasy posture of the sleeper confirmed the statement, and after one or two questions about the whereabouts of her lodgers, we descended, resisting the entreaties of the old woman to leave the candle behind us, as she had been sitting in the dark for want of one—an assertion disproved by our finding one on the floor covered by the bed-clothes of the invalid. Not many steps from the door we met two of the lodgers returning home—bold-looking women, with whom our conductor seemed to be on no unfriendly terms, notwithstanding his being under the necessity of slightly searching their pockets for stolen watches as he passed. An allusion to the former feats of the women in this way seemed to be esteemed rather a pleasantry, or a flattering tribute to professional dexterity, than a charge to be resented or denied.

Skirting the river, we were guided by the sound of a fiddle to a low, narrow street, running parallel with the shore, in which street every third house was a tavern, the light streaming from the open doors of which partially enabled us to pick our steps through the mud, which seemed to be the normal condition of Strand Lane. Late as the hour was, one or two women, who seemed to have stolen out from the noise and smoke of these public-houses, were sitting tranquilly on the stones of the pavement, in the silence and solitude of the night. Acknowledging, without speaking, the mute nods of recognition which these poor creatures bestowed on our Mentor, we made our way through scattered groups of prowling ruffians, who knew and gave place to "the journeyman tailor"—accosting him by the nick-name he has amongst the thieves, and volunteering a scrap of information as to the whereabouts of some one who was "wanted." "Is ye looking for Colonel Frank? Ah! then yis not take him this night!" and so forth. We found Strand Lane on its good behaviour, nothing but quiet gatherings going forward. We looked in upon first one and then another of these parties, generally composed half of men and half of women, seated round a table, at which an old man or a blind man, as the case might be, drew forth from an old fiddle, with all the strength of his elbow, the strains of some jig, strathspey, or reel. No dancing was going on upon the sanded stone floors, and the impression was of melancholy rather than fun. These were all indigenous guests. It is only when the sailors come on shore with pockets full of money, and a disposition to spend or be plundered, that the "double shuffle" and "heel and toe" resound on the well-worn pavements of the "Calves' Heads," the "Three Jolly Tars," or the "Admiral Vernon." The Inspector of Lodging-houses was on his rounds, for we had encountered him near the spot, but in these public-houses we were out of his jurisdiction. Few of the people we saw lodged in the houses. They "dossed" (slept) sometimes at one lodging, sometimes at another, and some-

times, when money was scarce, had much ado to find a place to put their heads into. There was a general family likeness among the company assembled in each house. The men in fustian jackets, with no beards, and hair close cut, in what is called in those circles the "Kitty crop"—they might have been respectable mechanics, but they looked like thieves. Two of the men, villainous-looking fellows, blinking under the keen glance of the Inspector, who had a case against them not quite ready for production, seemed inclined to "bolt." The women, stout, strong, brazen-faced creatures, in most cases looked able to thrash any of the partners with whom they consorted. An almost imperceptible feeling of uneasiness among the male portion of the company made itself felt as we entered—the other sex either felt it less or disguised it better, for the salutations with which we were greeted exhibited no mistrust or guilty consciousness on their part. "How many times does this make, Ballin?" (short for Ballinasloe, the country of her birth), was the first remark to a middle-aged woman just out of gaol. "Copped sixty-six," replied, without hesitation or remorse, the person addressed. "But I've got time twenty times only, and been fifteen times 'turned up'"—meaning that she had been sixty-six times in the hands of the police, but out of that time only sent twenty times to prison. She then related with much glee how, when confined in the same cell with "Pebbles," who was suspected of being privy to the murder of one of her unfortunate sisters, the speaker had nearly frightened "Pebbles" into fits in the middle of the night by clattering down on the floor a couple of bread-tins, which she had artfully arranged for the purpose with her apron-strings. Offers of refreshment were respectfully declined, and we were once more in the street. More public-houses, more "Kitty crops," more brazen faces, more beer, more fiddles, more tobacco smoke. All alike.

Now for "the lowest depths"—for even the low lodgings have "a lower still"—the lodgings of those who, in the coarse but expressive phrase of the class, "have not a brass farthing to bless themselves with"—those who have not been able to beg, borrow, or steal the twopence which Biddy Foy or Old Joachim demand from all their guests upon admittance; the "lodging upon the cold ground," which is so very pretty in the ballad, and which is so dismal in its blank reality. Stepping upon the greasy stones, we strode three abreast through this not very reputable suburb, followed at an easy distance by two shining bull's eyes; the rattling of a ship's cable, or the distant "Yo, heave, ho!" of the sailors, warning us of the river on our right. Passing the open door of a magazine of second-hand clothes—second-hand! sixth or seventh hand would be the appropriate word—heaped up with the cast-off fripperies of both sexes, a dirty girl was trying on a fancy straw bonnet, which might have originally been the gift of an attentive husband from Bond Street or the Quadrant. The elegant and tasteful trimming, for which the sum of *two guineas* had been the modest compensation, had mostly disappeared, and the actual covering of the head, still retaining traces of style and fashion, was disposed of for the sum of *twopence* to the eager purchaser. Turning from the "shopping," odd and untimely, of which chance had made us the spectators, the smell of the gasworks and of the lime used in the purifying process gave us notice of the place we were in search of. Diving down a narrow entry, a turn to the right and another to the left in the dark took us between high walls, overtopped by massive columns and gigantic objects, undistinguishable in the gloom to eyes scarcely recovered from the flash of the bull's eye lantern, turned on us as we entered by a tall and silent figure. Another turn, and, stooping a little, we followed our leader into a half-subterranean gallery, just tall enough for a man to walk upright, under ponderous flagstones, wet and dirty, sustained by massive and rusty iron bars. To the left, close to the roof, at intervals, were seven or eight roaring furnaces, through the bars of which fell glittering down from time to time fragments of coals and cinders at a white heat. The perspiration started from every pore: we were in the stokehole

of the retort-house. Seated on the ground, his hands clasping his knees, was a little, old, weazened man of seventy, the picture of hopeless, uncomplaining, abject poverty. He had been probably sitting there for hours, and intended to sit there all night. Hungry he was, most probably, his face expressing that listless weariness in which want of food and want of sleep contend for the mastery. The length of the gallery was twenty or thirty feet, and it terminated in a heap of dust, cinders, and half bricks, the ruins of some former building—perhaps of the handsome old mansion of Carving-stone Brothers, the shipwrights, which stood on this site. Taking from a corner a long stick, and lighting an inch or two of tarry rope, fastened to the end of it, Inspector Clincher crept forward on his hands and knees to the mouth of a dry drain, the opening of which rose about eighteen inches above the surrounding rubbish, and thrust his head and his torch into the aperture. "How many are there of you to-night?" "Only two, sir," replied a voice from the cavern. "Come out, Jerry!" and, to our amazement, two human beings slowly crawled from the bowels of the earth and stood erect before us. Smooth faces, "Kitty crop," &c., as before; wardrobe dirtier and older—one of the men wearing the coat which had "vamosed" (vanished) with a shoeblack. "Why don't you go up to the Flesher Row and 'list?" "We do not know that they would take us," was the reply, but the want of will was evident. These poor wretches preferred the life they were leading to the manifold advantages which—in addition to honour and glory—the Horse Guards set forth as attached to her Majesty's service. A small piece of metal, transferred from my waistcoat pocket to the palm of the most promising of the two, made the difference to them between sleeping in bed and in an underground tunnel. "Go up to Joachim's, and we'll follow; and mind you don't hook it (walk off), and leave the old man." They knew Inspector Clincher far too well to venture on such an indiscretion, and quietly did as they were bid, the old man hobbling after them till they disappeared. We had not seen the worst. Taking a lantern from the hand of one of our satellites, we came to another part of the gasworks, where a narrow lane ran past a wall heated by the fires within, and polished—yes, actually *polished*—by the friction of the bodies of the houseless wretches who crept up against it for warmth. The paving stones were similarly brightened, and underneath the spot where they lay meandered a little stream, a gutter, half gas tar and half filth. This was the "lodging upon the cold ground" so prettily discoursed of in the ballad. When we arrived, however, the nest was empty, and the birds were flown. A few minutes again brought us in sight of our *protegés* hanging about the door of a public-house, while one of them melted the shilling into its component "browns," and we followed them into Joachim's, in Aleck's Entry. Far and wide is known this house of entertainment, for to people with a few coppers only in their pockets this is an hotel; and many a footsore, weary tramp, with a dozen long miles between him and the towers and steeples of Oldminster, looks forward to a good fire and a dry bed at Joachim's, where he may warm and stretch his limbs in comfort, after the drenching rain has steeped his ragged clothes for many an hour of travel. A flight of stone stairs, reaching to the clouds, like the pictures of Jacob's Dream in old Bibles, forms the perspective of Aleck's Entry. Joachim lives below, and his lodgers above. Decent people enough, I believe, Joachim and his wife, though they look like Mr. and Mrs. Fagan. "Sorry to disturb you, Joachim: who have you to-night?" Furnished with a light, we ascended the exterior steps to the house above. A strange man in the first room was getting his supper, and seemed rather inclined to show fight when questioned as to his place of abode. It is only strangers who are rusty with Mr. Clincher. An acquaintance near the fire, supposed to be skilful in the use of the garrotte, nodded a cheerful salutation to him over the shoulder as we went in, as if he liked our friend better as he knew more of him. Four beds—men—in one room; then four beds—women—in another, each occupied by two people. The

clothes of the women, festooned on a line across the bed, underwent a casual examination, to see if any of them had been stolen. Some of the sleepers, buried in profound repose, received the same attention; other guests, wide awake, seemed to have no intention of seeking repose for hours—a young woman suckling a child, the liveliest of all. The beds good and comfortable, but the rooms rather close and wanting air. Here we shook hands and parted with our instructor. Can we wonder at the decay of morality and the spread of crime, when we see men and women herding together, and decent workmen mixed up with burglars and garrotters? Some good people in Oldminster wished to improve the lodgings of the poorer classes, but got no assistance, and left their clients to the stifling atmosphere in which we saw them. Rather a contrast to the breezy breath of bean fields and the scent of garden-beds of roses, to which my reverend friend was accustomed in the country, and to which he betook himself on the morrow, with new ideas for his sermons.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Second Industrial Exhibition of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, consisting of specimens of the work of the inmates and scholars of the various Institutions comprised in the Union, was opened on April 13th, at Willis's Rooms. The display of industrial work by inmates of the various Reformatories was arranged on stalls, and occupied forty-two counters. It consisted of some admirably manufactured specimens in turnery, carpentery, mats, printing, tailoring, shoe-making, straw-work, needle-work, wood-chopping, and other handicraft, from upwards of forty Reformatories. Several of the young lads were seen at work at one or other of these handicrafts. It is impossible to particularise the specific productions, which were of a quality and make in some respects equal to those purchasable at our metropolitan shops.

The Exhibition continued open on the following day, and was numerously visited by the nobility, gentry, and clergy.

A Conversazione of the Subscribers and Friends of the Union was held on Wednesday evening. The large room was filled by several hundred friends of the Reformatory movement.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., proceeded to give a brief statement of the objects and working of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. It served as an agency for bringing the Reformatory Institutions into contact with those who were fit objects for admission. Magistrates, who found it would be desirable to send any of the poor children convicted before them to a Reformatory School, were enabled by means of the Union to know where they should apply, and to obtain information as to what Institutions would be most useful in any particular case. During the last year the Union had succeeded in finding admission for 156 cases. It had also contributed to the establishment of new Institutions, and the encouragement of those already existing. The necessity for its operations was much enhanced by the withdrawal of the Privy Council grants. The Union had formed a fund to support the Institutions which had suffered loss from this cause. But in order that the funds might be properly distributed, no grant was made except after two members of the Committee had visited and reported upon the Institution. Another object kept in view was that of promoting the emigration of the inmates of the Reformatories. This was essential to the success of the movement.

The Bishop of London said that he was struck with the fact that in the entire metropolis there were but three certified Protestant Reformatories. The metropolis contained within itself two millions and a half of inhabitants, and yet the magistrates, who were called upon to commit young offenders to prison, or to send them to Reformatories, could find only three Protestant Institutions certified under the Act in the whole of Middlesex. Some time ago a relative of his was called upon to decide whether a boy who was brought before him should be sent back to prison, or to a Roman Catholic Reformatory, because there was no Protestant Reformatory that he knew of to which he could commit him. This Reformatory and Refuge Union would have the excellent effect of affording to magistrates and others information of this kind, which would be found very useful to them. He hoped the time would speedily come when no magistrate would be at a loss for a Reformatory to which to commit persons coming before him. He believed that it was not desirable at present to establish any more Reformatories in the metropolitan districts, but rather to work well and efficiently the Institutions already in existence. This, however, could not be done by any mere regulations, however admirable. The experience of missionary efforts, whether at home or abroad, had shown that our whole success depended not on lifeless machinery, but on the life infused in the agents. He strongly urged the necessity of self-denial, and of a spirit of active love and personal devotion on the part of the friends of this movement.

Lord Radstock, who had just returned from America, detailed some of the facts which he had gathered during his Transatlantic tour, as to the progress of the Reformatory movement in the United States. In the State of Massachussetts, with half the population of London, they expended £500,000 annually on education, which was nearly as much as was granted by Parliament for the whole of the United Kingdom. In Pennsylvania there had been for thirty-one years a house of Refuge in active operation, and, in fact, it was a part of their system. In Massachusetts they set aside £10,000 a-year for these purposes out of the taxation. In Boston alone there was a Reformatory for 300 boys, on which £4,000 or £5,000 a-year was spent. Even Rhode Island expended £3,000 a-year for these purposes. In Connecticut there was a Reformatory for 150 boys, which cost £3,000 a-year. Chicago, twenty years ago a miserable swamp, but now a thriving city of 120,000 inhabitants, erected a Reformatory as its first public building, and he held in his hand its Third Annual Report. In America this movement was not merely the result of philanthropy, it was based on economical calculations. These acute Transatlantic cousins of ours had found that it would cost the community far less to subject criminal youths to the Reformatory process, than to allow them to pursue their career, and to bear the expenses of convicting them, and of maintaining them in prison.

The Earl of Carlisle said, it was the first time that he had been placed for this cause before an assemblage which appeared to him more like an evening rout than anything else; and he must admit that there was before him a placidity which rather overawed him; but he trusted that beneath that quiet form there existed a lively feeling, which should induce those whom he addressed, of both sexes, to give an energetic support to refuges and reformatories. If he were to look about for a plea for refuges and the Reformatory Union, he could find it in the fact that he happened to have two Reformatory institutions erected upon his own property; for he was the actual landlord of two refuges, one in Yorkshire and the other in Northumberland; and therefore he could speak as to their satisfactory state, and the essential service they had rendered to the different localities in which they were situate. He believed that they were eminently entitled to the philanthropic sympathy of all the citizens of that great city. It was not only to provide a refuge for the houseless and homeless, but the Reformatory took per-

manent charge of the conduct and the heart; it dealt with the very germs of evils; it took the growing mischief as it were in the bud, and, by disinfecting the hideous crop of violence and crime, converted it into a smiling harvest of honesty and industry. He wished now to quote the case of the very first boy who was received into the Castle Howard Reformatory as a general illustration of the working of this system. He was the son of very poor parents, and he was employed in a cotton-mill at Hull; and while so employed the overseer noticed the very great delicacy of his touch, and after working hours he retained him to give him lessons. In what did they think that he gave him lessons? Why, in picking pockets. He used to intercept the persons as they were landing from the steamboats and pick their pockets, and at other times he pursued his vocation at the doors of churches; and before he was detected he had effected larcenies to the amount of £200. After stealing property to the amount of £200, he was at last detected, and being convicted, the eyes of the police were fixed upon him, and he went through seven imprisonments After the seventh imprisonment, he was transferred to the Castle Howard Reformatory, where he spent two years, and now he was earning his own living in an honest and, he trusted, lucrative manner. That was a specimen of the operation of Reformatories which were now studded and parcelled throughout the land. Therefore he did not see why they should despair that, under the Divine blessing—without which no human efforts would prosper,—he said, he did not see why they should despair of achieving results on a more comprehensive scale. History told them that conquering Rome had been formed from the greatest scoundrels, vagabonds, and vagrants on the earth, and that it became, in the language of the poets, 'the fairest of created things;" but what could they say of Australia, which was formerly the resort of housebreakers, forgers, and others steeped in crime, but was now a vigorous limb of the empire, and was more bounteous of wealth than Rome ever dreamt of? He concluded by urging on them to develop the resources of this Institution until the weak became strong, the little great, and the boy a strong man.

The Earl of Shaftesbury concluded the proceedings by a brief speech, in which he stated the necessity for reform in the casual wards of our workhouses. From evidence which he had himself taken, he had found that these casual wards were productive of a very large amount of mischief, as at present conducted. Owing to the varied forms of evil to be dealt with, Institutions of all the different classes ought to be supported, and they must not confine themselves to Reformatories alone. For one class of the poor nightly shelter for a few hours was necessary, and for another class they must provide accommodation of a more permanent and systematic description. The moving population of London were 40,000 in number, and in some of the poorer districts the incumbents had told him that the population changed twice, and sometimes thrice, in a year. He hoped, therefore, that they would continue to support all those different Institutions which had for their object the relief of temporal distress, and those also which sought not merely to transform criminals into good citizens for this life, but to make them aspirants, and more than aspirants, for the citizenship of the life to come.

The Lord Bishop of London then pronounced the Benediction, and the proceedings closed.

NEWSBOYS.

THE Newsboys' Aid Society of Philadelphia has just completed its first year's operation for benefiting the poor destitute boys of that city. The objects of this Society are to provide lodging and education for homeless and indigent boys engaged in the occupation of vending newspapers and periodicals in the city of Philadelphia,

and to encourage in them, by suitable means, habits of morality and economy. The report issued last February states, that with the growth of our large cities, and the attendant subdivision of employment; there has risen a class of venders of newspapers, &c., under the well-known title of "Newsboys," with whose vociferations in the streets all must be acquainted. They are, to a great extent, destitute lads, the death of whose parents, or their abandonment by their natural guardians, has thrust them forth to seek the best living they can find, exposing them to almost every temptation, in strolling the streets in the pursuit of customers for their papers; taking their meals at the low eating-cellars, where they also soon learn to drink; lodging in open entries, in the boiler-rooms connected with the steam-presses, and indeed in any and all places affording a shelter; their evenings at the theatre, circus, or musical saloons; their Sabbaths at the larger beer restaurants, where gambling, drunkenness, and profanity are freely indulged in, and considered manly habits by these poor neglected children; and, as a necessity, soon acquired in a degree scarcely to be believed, by those not conversant with these facts.

For some years the condition, both physical and moral, of newsboys, has from time to time claimed the attention of many of our benevolent citizens; but not until the past year have any active measures been adopted for their benefit.

In February, 1858, a few gentlemen organised themselves into an association, under the title of "The Newsboys' Aid Society of Philadelphia;" rented the third and fourth story floors of an old building in Pear Street, fitted them up with beds, bath, and wash-room, and reading-room. The beds, to the number of twenty-five, were mostly occupied—the boys obtaining their meals out of the house. Experience proved that mere lodging-rooms, however attractive, did not meet the requirements, owing to the evil influences to which the boys were subjected during the day. The benefits of a *home* were found indispensably necessary, in order to check their wandering, restless dispositions, and unite them as a family. A small building, No. 221, Spruce Street, has been appropriately furnished, which, though humble, presents attractions such as few of them have known before. Here they uniformly meet a kind welcome and sympathizing friends in the superintendent, Mr. Sloan, and his wife, whose demeanour toward them has endeared them to the boys, and given them great control over them. In many ways the boys show their appreciation of the kindness extended to them, and their behaviour at meal times, and during the hours of instruction, is excellent. The number of boarders at the new home varies from fifteen to twenty, though a direct influence for good is exercised over many who are not boarders. As the process of training this hitherto neglected class progresses, many more will submit to the restraints of the home, and seek shelter under its roof.

There has recently been formed at the home "The Newsboys' Union," which embraces newsboys and news-agents, and which, it is confidently expected, will include all of the profession worthy of being enrolled, and tend materially to improve their character and condition.

Thus far the board are encouraged to believe that their efforts in behalf of the newsboys have not failed of a good degree of success. The improved appearance, conduct, and conversation of the boarders at the house, their evident enjoyment of the accommodation afforded, and measurable appreciation of the opportunities of education, warrant the expectation that, with the blessing of God, the usefulness of the institution may be continued and enlarged.

Besides providing for the physical necessities of the boys, a small library has been collected; volunteer teachers attend at the home five evenings in each week for instruction in writing, in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and in history, &c. On one evening of each week, one of the managers reads an instructive book, in which his listeners manifest much and increasing interest, often entreating him to continue his reading beyond the appointed hour. On the afternoon of the Sabbath, some of the

managers or their friends give instruction out of the Holy Scriptures, with such application as the circumstances and character of the boys seemed most fitting. Nor is the important subject of religion overlooked during the week; under the charge of the Superintendent, each day is closed by a little family gathering, the reading of a chapter in the Bible, and the offering up of an humble and earnest petition for the blessing of their Father in Heaven, who hast promised His especial care to the poor orphan and outcast, and whose love and grace are never sought in vain.

GIRLS' LAUNDRY.

THE idea of establishing a "Girls' Laundry" was first entertained at the beginning of 1857, by some ladies of considerable experience in the work of female reformation, who have for many years conducted homes for the reception and training of female children. They felt the necessity of a longer period of protection and supervision for many of their inmates, who, by the degradation of their relatives, or their own peculiar characters, were especially liable to fall into temptation.

They therefore united, with a view to consider and, if possible, to carry out some plan for meeting the necessities of the young persons so frequently coming under their notice. The result of this united effort is the formation and, we hope, permanent establishment of "The Girls' Laundry and Training Institution for Young Servants," the object of which *is to receive girls of the age of fifteen and upwards, in order to afford them protection, to give them employment, and to prepare them for future service.*

It is, however, important that it should be clearly understood that this Institution is neither a Refuge nor a Reformatory, but an *Industrial Home*, under the protection of which young women may work for their own maintenance, instead of encountering the dangers and temptations of small places at an early age.

They will be treated in every way as young servants, and it is hoped will be rendered fit to take good situations in gentlemen's families.

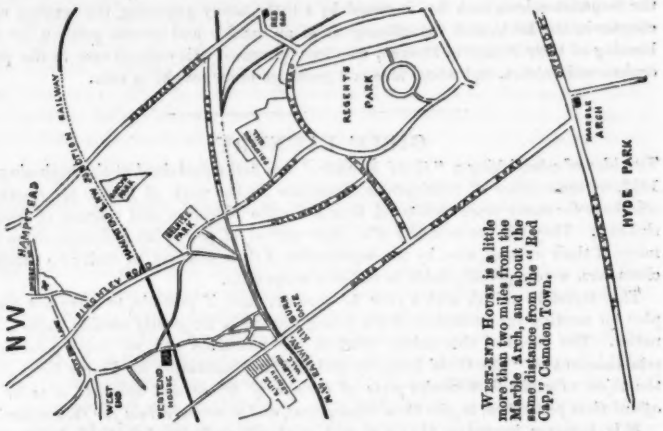
Each case for admission will be decided upon by the Ladies' Managing Committee.

The sum of £10 is required for the admission of a girl, except under peculiar circumstances, or where there has been previous training in a laundry.

The Committee have secured the premises known as West End House, between

Kilburn and Hampstead, in West End Lane. The situation is airy, and the house is

in every respect suitable for a large Institution, conducting a laundry upon an extensive scale. The accompanying outline map will be useful to those desiring to visit the house, or sending their linen to the Laundry.


NW
HAMPSTEAD
FINCHLEY ROAD
WEST END
REGENT'S PARK
MARBLE ARCH
HYDE PARK
WEST-END HOUSE is a little more than two miles from the Marble Arch, and about the same distance from the "Red Cap," Camden Town.

It is hoped that, by God's blessing, many young women may be induced to benefit by the shelter and home offered to them at this Institution. The training and instruction they will there receive will enable them to take better situations than could have been provided for them at an earlier period.

For this important object, which must be peculiarly felt in these days when the number and condition of our fallen sisters is exciting the grief and sympathy of so many, the support of the public is earnestly solicited.

The Institution is fitted up at considerable expense for forty inmates. Twenty-three have already been admitted, and are fully employed in laundry work. The average weekly earnings of those at present in the house is £7.

It must not be supposed that the inmates are trained merely to be laundry-maids, as they will be carefully instructed in housework, needlework, and plain cooking.

The object of the laundrywork is to establish the principle of training girls to earn their own maintenance, and to render the Institution as far as possible self-supporting.

The Matron will be happy to furnish any information that may be required as to the admission of girls, work to be done, or servants seeking situations.

RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of this interesting body of Christian and philanthropic labourers was held at the Boys' Refuge Rooms, 8, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, on Wednesday, March 30th. The weather was most unpropitious, a snow-storm occurring, calculated to damp the ardour of the most courageous; but notwithstanding as the time drew nigh for assembling, teachers were constant in their arrivals, even from the most distant parts of the metropolis, and, by half-past five, upwards of one hundred male and female teachers were assembled around the tables prepared for them. The social cup of tea was then served round, after which half an hour was devoted

to an inspection of the extensive premises of the Refuge. The company then re-assembled. Mr. J. G. Gent, the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Gent said that nothing but another engagement, which could not be put off, prevented Lord Shaftesbury from occupying the chair he had the honour to fill on that occasion. He also explained the cause of their President's absence (Mr. W. Locke), to be through illness. He felt these meetings were a means of great good, and had great pleasure in participating in them, and he hoped they would be continued to be held, and he was sure much good must result.

Mr. W. Ferry, the general secretary, read the report, which stated that "three years had now elapsed since the Ragged School Teachers' Association was set on foot. Its purposes and plans were then announced to a great company of Ragged School teachers gathered in the school-room of Broad Street, St. Giles. The idea of a Teachers' Association was hailed as the teachers' requisite, and pronounced to be a boon to those whose duties in the Ragged School cause, so engrossed their time and energies, and so fully localised them, that but few were unacquainted with each other. Until then the teachers seldom if ever met, unless on the annual great gathering day at Exeter Hall, when instead of a friendly greeting and cordial shaking of the hands, each one was found intent on elbowing his way so as to gain an entrance and obtain a seat. The benefits proposed to be conferred by such an association have not been merely ideal but real, though not to the extent desired. The annual gathering, patronised by the Committee of the Ragged School Union, is an occasion looked forward to as a time of no inconsiderable enjoyment. On these occasions there is the exchange of mutual greetings, a recognition of each other as fellow-labourers in a noble, Christian, and philanthropic work,—a work purely missionary in its character, and a work of vast magnitude and importance, and one, under the Divine blessing, calculated to bless the present age, and hand its blessings down to posterity. These are seasons not soon to be forgotten, and opportunities whereby fresh life and vigour are infused into the workers, who resume their useful daily toils with increased energy and zeal. The special Devotional Meeting, held early in January, is also a time of much enjoyment and benefit. On those occasions it is delightful to meet around the mercy-seat, unite in songs of praises, and earnest prayers to Him whom they profess to love and serve, and without whose aid, sanction, and blessing all attempts to do good are in vain. Besides these there are Quarterly Meetings and District gatherings, and, though mentioned last, yet are not of the least importance, viz., monthly meetings, held on Saturday afternoons and evenings in the northern and eastern divisions, on which occasions classes are held for improvement in singing, learning suitable and new pieces, and grammar; and these are followed by lectures and essays by members. The testimony borne by those who have practised the little self-denial needful to attend these social gatherings is 'that they have gained much useful information, enabling them to conduct their schools in a more efficient manner.' The subjects discussed during the past year at these monthly meetings have been—*Practical Teaching, Physical Geography, Different Systems of Teaching Reading, Light and Heat, The Science of Common Things, Political Economy, The Transformations of the Insect World, Geometry, Our Ragged School Songs, Hints on Health, Method of Conducting a Night School, Pictures from the Pilgrim's Progress, Our Annual Excursion,* and *The Distinguishing Characteristics of the Ragged School Teacher.* Last autumn an excursion was made to Buckhurst Hill by train. The social ramble in the forest gave opportunity for tests of horsemanship, gambols on the sward, foot-ball, and French romp,

the latter being a new game, and suitable to be introduced into the schools in place of such as were old, rude, and not altogether consistent.

"Since the last annual gathering five of their fellow-labourers had ceased from their labours, and entered into their rest. Most of them were present at the last annual meeting. The loss of one in particular had been greatly felt, he having taken such an active and useful part in all efforts for rendering the association effective."

Mr. Ferry added, that having occasion to communicate with Lord Shaftesbury on other matters, he mentioned to his lordship that the association was in arrears. His lordship at once kindly gave a donation of £10 towards the association, the announcement of which gave great encouragement to all present.

The Rev. Daniel Ace, curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, delivered a most suitable and excellent lecture on "Self-Education," full of valuable practical suggestions and stimulating anecdotes. We intend giving the whole of the lecture in our future numbers. The meeting, which was full of interest, closed by half-past nine, none regretting they had braved the tempest of snow, as thereby they had enjoyed a rich treat.

Poetry.

A DISPUTATIOUS CREED.

The following lines, written many years ago by one of our best poets, would apply to many of our localities in London, where Ragged Schools are placed. They are, perhaps, new to some of our readers, and we, therefore, make no apology for inserting them here.

HERE in cabal, a disputatious crew
Each evening meet; the sot, the cheat, the shrew;
Riots are nightly heard; the curse, the cries
Of beaten wife, perverse in her replies;
While shrieking children hold each threat'ning hand,
And sometimes life, and sometimes food demand.
Boys in their first stol'n rags, to swear begin,
And girls who heed not dress, are skill'd in gin.

* * * * * *

Between the road-way and the walls, offence
Invades all eyes and strikes on every sense.
There lie, obscene, at every open door,
Heaps from the hearth, and sweepings from the floor;
And day by day the mingled masses grow,
As sinks are disembogu'd and kennels flow.
There hungry dogs from hungry children steal,
There pigs and chickens quarrel for a meal;
There dropsied infants wail without redress,
And all is want and woe, and wretchedness.

Come, search within, nor sight nor smell regard;
The true physician walks the foulest ward.
See! on the floor, what frowzy patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on yon fractur'd chest!
What downy-dust beneath yon window-seat!
And round these posts that serve this bed for feet,—
This bed where all those tatter'd garments lie,
Worn by each sex, and now perforce thown by.

* * * * * *

Whence all these woes?—From want of virtuous will,
Of honest shame, of time-improving skill;
From want of care t'employ the vacant hour,
And want of every kind but want of power

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EXTRACT No. 20.

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Dr. de Jongh, an eminent Dutch Physician, has, as is well known, devoted himself for upwards of sixteen years to a series of scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. His works recording these investigations have been translated into most of the European languages; by universal admission, they are regarded by the Faculty as the standard authority upon the subject; and in addition to the spontaneous approval and highly flattering testimonials from some of the most distinguished medical men and scientific chemists of Europe—amongst whom may be enumerated the illustrious Liebig, of the University of Giessen, the renowned Swedish Chemist, Berzelius, and the celebrated Physician, Baron Fouquier, of the University of Paris—Dr. de Jongh has been rewarded by his Majesty Leopold I., the King of the Belgians, with the dignity of a Knight of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold Medal of Merit, and by his Majesty William II., the King of the Netherlands, with a Silver Medal specially struck for the purpose.

Extensive use upon the Continent for many years has gained for Dr. de Jongh's Oil the highest repute, and professional and general appreciation. Since its introduction into this country it has secured the entire confidence of the most eminent members of the British medical profession, and has obtained, notwithstanding the active and in many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

Dr. de Jongh's elaborate chemical investigations and therapeutical experiments with the several kinds of Cod Liver Oil have demonstrated the superior efficacy of this pure Light Brown Oil, which effects a cure, relieves symptoms, and alleviates suffering in a much shorter time than the Pale Oil: iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids, and the elements of the bile—imparting the colour to the Oil, and deemed amongst its most active and essential principles—being invariably present in much larger quantities than in the Pale Oils manufactured in England and Newfoundland, which, by their mode of preparation, are in a great measure deprived of these active properties.

In taste and odour Dr. de Jongh's Oil is not disagreeable or repulsive; it is easily taken by the most delicate invalid or child; creates no nausea or after-taste; is borne with facility, and not rejected by the stomach; and does not irritate or disturb the organs, but improves the functions of digestion and assimilation.

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In use it is not so expensive as any Oil sold as genuine by respectable Chemists, whilst its active properties, more rapid effects, the smaller doses required, and its uniform purity and certainty of operation, render it far preferable and more really economical than that which is offered at the lowest price. *This latter consideration is particularly worthy the attention of all who, from motives of apparent cheapness, may be induced inadvertently to recommend or purchase an inferior or spurious preparation.*

PRINCIPAL MALADIES IN WHICH DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PRESCRIBED.

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.

The extraordinary virtues of this medicine in tubercular consumption, a disease long allowed to be one of the *opprobria medicinæ*, may now be considered as fully established. Administered in time and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to phthisis, but of arresting the development of tubercles; or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished, in numerous instances, a perfect cure. In the last stage, it is, at all events, the best palliative means of allaying the urgent symptoms, and even when a complete cure is not produced it may for years prolong life and render it more supportable. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Hospital, dispensary, and private practice, all furnish innumerable cases in which the administration of this remedy has been attended with the happiest results To quote the eloquent words of the Rev. C. D. Badham, M.D., the gifted author of "Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle;"—

"With what still greater wonder and complacency must every enlightened physician, now-a-days, contemplate that wholly unexpected and invaluable ally which suffering lungs have recently secured from the iatric liver of the cod. *Alere flammam*—to feed common lamps—was, till lately, all it professed to do; but now its vaunt is, *alere vitam*—to replenish the lamp of life when burning low, and threatening to go out. Thousands of cases hitherto most unpromising, have, under its auspices, suddenly changed their aspect, and looked bright: here, a fair girl hastening to decay, had scarcely taken a few doses, when the ominous cough was appeased, she recovered her roses, smiled once more on a reassured family of friends, and went on her way rejoicing; there, a case of graver import, which had whispered death to the inquiring ear made a stand, rallied, and consumption was, for the time, arrested in mid-course; and again, in patients still further reduced by the blighting malady, the administration of the bland Oil was frequently observed to respite, soften, and assuage sufferings beyond its power to remove. Scepticism, by slow degrees, made way to conviction; and he who, a few years ago, would justly have passed for a quack who should have pretended to cure consumption, is now countenanced everywhere by brother practitioners, who have all the same story to tell, till the world at large has become convinced of the fact; and there is now not a village apothecary through the length and breadth of our Isle who has not himself witnessed some of the endless beneficent wonders which this penetrating balm, under the Divine blessing, has already worked and is daily working, among the children of men."

In non-tubercular pulmonary disease, so prevalent, especially among the industrial population who are exposed to abrupt vicissitudes of heat and cold, and to the mechanical irritation produced in the respiratory organs by the impregnation of the air of mines and manufactories with earthy or metallic particles, or with dust emanating from flax, cotton, or wool, the soothing and reparative action of Dr. de Jongh's Oil subdues the chronic inflammation of the lungs, and effectually arrests the progress of the malady.

The same beneficial results attend the administration of this Oil in many chronic affections of the throat as in pulmonary diseases. M. Champouillon, the celebrated French Physician of the Hospital of Val de Grâce, asserts, from considerable experience, that this Oil is most effectual in curing chronic bronchitis. No remedy so speedily allays, and permanently cures, the distressing irritation which provokes frequent and prolonged coughing. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by Arthur Cridland, Esq., an eminent surgeon in extensive practice at Brighton:—

"The effect of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil on myself in the latter stage of whooping cough, last winter, was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx; consequently, I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and, after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngial irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character.

"It is therefore with much pleasure I beg to add my testimony to the excellent results attendant on Dr. de Jongh's Oil."

GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.

To maintain health, or to avert the access or development of disorders to which there is a constitutional predisposition, as well as to impart strength in old age, convalescence, or natural feebleness, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has been used with the greatest benefit. In cases of prostration and emaciation, produced by long sickness, by exposure to the influence of tropical climates or vicissitudes of temperature, to a cold, humid, or vitiated atmosphere, in fenny and marshy countries, unhealthy manufactories and mines, or where excessive labour, fatigue, bad nourishment, and other hardships, have reduced the vital forces, and where life appeared to be even at its lowest ebb, the reparative and restorative powers of this Oil have been remarkably manifested. According to Taufflieb, Breffeld, Carey, and other eminent physicians, its action appears to be different from that of the ordinary tonics properly so called, and it has, in consequence, been resorted to with the most beneficial effect after the whole range of these had been in vain exhausted.

By its administration the failing physical powers of advancing age are renewed, the natural appetite is revived, and the functions of digestion and assimilation improved and regulated, and when its use is steadily persevered in, from its peculiarly nutritious and tonic properties, it swiftly restores flesh to the most emaciated frame, and imparts health and strength to the most feeble and deteriorated constitution. These peculiar characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are thus described by Henry Hanks, Esq., a distinguished London practitioner:—

"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal.

"Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and, consequently, to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod-Liver Oil."

DISORDERS OF INFANCY, CHILDHOOD, AND ADOLESCENCE.

In those severe disorders, infantile wasting, rickets, and mesenteric disease or swelling of the belly, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, whether the disease be at its commencement or at its height, will supersede every other means of cure, and will accomplish whatever can be expected or hoped for from any medicine. The learned German Physician Brefeld, gives the following description of its operation:—

"The healing virtue of this Oil in these forms of disease is as incredible as it is unlimited in its effects. Even in the very extremity of life, where the patient appears to be sinking, and death inevitable, it affords relief as a matter of certainty. I know nothing to controvert this, except an intervening attack of acute fever and the termination of life, the death-struggle itself. It moderates slow fever and diarrhœa as well as the other symptoms of rickets, which one after the other are gradually dispersed. It improves digestion and the consequent nourishment of the body; the tumid belly softens and diminishes in size as the wasted extremities begin to recover their rotundity. The old features again become natural and childish; the skin moist and clear; the powers of life are restored; the eyes are again full of life and brightness; the slow fever disappears; the childish gaiety re-establishes itself; with a return of healthy sound sleep, and removal of that anxious nightly starting and shrieking which render the night so wretched to the infant. With the increasing strength the desire and ability to stand and to walk return; and the unnatural state of the bones, both in form and strength, by degrees is corrected.

"As an anthelmintic the Oil is a most excellent adjuvant, by which the worms are dislodged, both mildly and effectually."

In that precarious and distressing state where the child may be sickly and feeble without being actually ill, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by the distinguished Physician, Dr. Edward Carey:—

"It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that this Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and, administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, by an appearance of health and strength which was before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are at present acquainted."

The remedial virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of hereditary weakness or deficient nutrition, the prolific causes of convulsive affections and many fatal disorders of children, are thus recorded in the *Medical Times and Gazette*:—

"In badly nourished infants Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per diem will fatten a young child is truly astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children like the taste of the Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

In checking a tendency to consumption and general debility at that age when a too rapid growth of the young renders the constitution fragile, and weakens the powers of assimilation and nutrition, this Oil has been found singularly efficacious. Dr. Pruys van der Hoeven, the eminent Physician of Leyden, states:—

"I have given it to boys whose form of chest, delicate skin, and disposition to catarrh, showed a phthisical habit, and has, in conjunction with dietetic and gymnastic rules, not only improved the delicate appearance, but has removed the obstinate cough. I have administered it to young people who grow tall exceedingly quickly, and have in all cases found a most powerful restorative."

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

In these distressing and unsightly complaints, which oftentimes tenaciously resist for years the whole Pharmacopœia of alteratives and tonics, combined with every available ointment and lotion, the curative effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, after a few weeks' administration, in the most inveterate cases, have been so remarkable, that this safe and simple remedy is now regarded as a specific in the most prevalent chronic cutaneous affections.

It will be sufficient to quote the following opinion of Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, and the eminent writer on cutaneous disorders, who, in his popular work, "Guide to the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin," observes:—

"If there is any one medicine which is at all to be compared with arsenic in its power over skin diseases, that medicine is the Cod Liver Oil sold in bottles as Dr. de Jongh's Oil. As there is no medicine in the market more grossly adulterated than what is called Cod Liver Oil, I insist upon my patients procuring this article, which I know to be genuine, not only by analysis, but by the invariably satisfactory operation of the medicine in very small doses, in the cases to which it is appropriate. These are chiefly those accompanied with wasting of the flesh, from whatever cause, mal-assimilation, defective nutrition, variable appetite, deficient food, strumous disease, &c. The cutaneous diseases most benefited by the Oil may be cited in the following order—strumous sores, sycosis, lupus, acne, prurigo, lichen, eczema."

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

All who have prescribed this Oil have unanimously acknowledged its virtues in every form of scrofula, and bestowed upon it the highest praise, which has secured it the first place amongst anti-scrofulous remedies. It eradicates the first trace of the disease, and prevents its development or formation.

Brefeld says, "There is no remedy which at all approaches its therapeutic properties in scrofulous disease; it is an undoubted powerful medicine, operating in a peculiar specific manner, and affording relief where, to all appearance, and according to former experience, the disorder was beyond the reach of medicine."

Kopp states, "The first time the Cod Liver Oil is prescribed for a scrofulous patient, its favourable effects are soon apparent, and which can only be attributed to its use, frequently acting in a truly wonderful manner. It effects a change in the general appearance; the cachectic colour is lost, the flabby flesh becomes firm, the chain of swollen glands diminish and separate, and ulcers put on a healthy character and heal."

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The following are selected from some of the leading British medical opinions in commendation of DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil :—

The late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

Professor at the University of London, &c. &c.

"My dear Sir,—I was very glad to find from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that you were interested commercially in Cod Liver Oil. It was fitting that the Author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the Purveyor of this important medicine.

"I feel, however, some diffidence in venturing to fulfil your request, by giving you my opinion of the quality of the Oil of which you gave me a sample; because I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"I can, however, have no hesitation about the propriety of responding to your application. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured.

"With my best wishes for your success, believe me, my dear Sir, to be very faithfully yours,

"(Signed) JONATHAN PEREIRA,

"To Dr. de Jongh." "Finsbury Square, London, April 16, 1851.

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Author of "THE SPAS OF GERMANY," "THE SPAS OF ENGLAND," "ON SUDDEN DEATH," *&c. &c.*

"Dr. Granville has used DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale Newfoundland Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

G. H. BARLOW, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Physician to Guy's Hospital, Author of "A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE," *&c. &c.*

"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,

Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary, &c. &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the Profession has some reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless Oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardize the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes DR. DE JONGH every success in his meritorious undertaking."

C. RADCLYFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torquay, Author of "TORQUAY IN ITS MEDICAL ASPECT," *&c. &c.*

"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil, for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilfous; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRANCE, Esq., M.D.,

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital, &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

☞ DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL *is sold only in bottles; each bottle being sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bearing beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with* DR. DE JONGH'S *stamp and signature, and to these capsules and marks purchasers are earnestly requested to pay particular attention.*

WITHOUT THESE NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—*The public are solicitously cautioned against intrusive attempts frequently made by apparently respectable but not over-scrupulous Chemists, not satisfied with the legitimate profits of trade, to induce them to purchase other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, under the fallacious pretence that they are the same as* DR. DE JONGH'S, *or equally efficacious. Where this discreditable course is pursued, purchasers are earnestly requested to apply directly to* DR. DE JONGH'S *Agents in London, who will enable them to obtain the Oil without any additional charge.*

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OF THE

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FROM MINISTERS AND LEADING MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS, AS TO THE GENERAL EXCELLENCE AND ACCEPTABILITY OF

THE WESLEYAN TIMES.

LETTER FROM THE REV. WILLIAM COOKE, EDITOR OF THE "METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MAGAZINE."

"Dear Sir,—Some time ago the spirit of bitter controversy had so much licence in the *Wesleyan Times*, that I had but little pleasure in removing the envelope to look into its columns; but for several months past its tone has been so much improved, its articles so well written, and so much adapted to promote the peace and harmony of the Churches, and the general interests of true religion, that I welcome its arrival, and earnestly wish that it may have, as it richly deserves, a very extensive circulation. "WILLIAM COOKE."

LETTER FROM THE REV. M. BAXTER, EDITOR OF THE "UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MAGAZINE."

"My dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the marked improvement which is so patent to the eye in each successive issue of the journal of which you are the proprietor. In the *ability* with which it is conducted it is, at least, equal to what it was in its earlier history—in its *spirit*, it is much more than equal—and in its *plan* it very nearly approaches my ideal of what a Religious Newspaper ought to be. I do most cordially wish you all the success you can desire in your attempt to extend its influence. "MATTHEW BAXTER."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV WILLIAM HARLAND, EDITOR OF THE "PRIMITIVE METHODIST MAGAZINE."

Connected with many excellent observations, the Editor says: "During the last few months I have frequently perused the most important articles of the *Wesleyan Times*, and I am happy to bear my testimony to the *greatly* improved character of the Paper. Wishing you success, I am, &c., "WILLIAM HARLAND."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. J. T., OF SHEBBEAR, DEVON, EDITOR OF THE "BIBLE CHRISTIANS' MAGAZINE."

"I am much pleased with the *Wesleyan Times* under its new management. There are two things that a Liberal Methodist paper ought, in my opinion, to aim at—the identification of Methodist politics with those of other Dissenters, and a firm advocacy of the temperance cause. These objects, I think, your paper can accomplish, and, if it does you will have done a noble work. In the *Wesleyan Times* an admirable digest of the week's news might *always* be found, but it is *now* better than ever. The prominence given to religion is an excellent feature; and, on the whole, I think no denomination can be prouder of their paper than Liberal Methodists."

Extract from a Letter of the Rev. J. Caughey.—"Improvements in your valuable paper are evident, and, if properly encouraged—as they should be—further improvements, I doubt not, will be forthcoming."

From the Rev. Professor C. G. Finney, Oberlin, U.S.—"My dear Brother,—I thank you for the Numbers of your valuable paper which you have kindly sent me. With best wishes for the success of your paper, I am, dear Sir, yours in the Gospel, C. G. Finney."

Rev. T. M., Primitive Methodist Minister, Blyth.—"The *Wesleyan Times* is a paper calculated to promote the interests of Methodism in all its sections, and its circulation is widening in the North."

Rev. E. B., Canterbury.—"You may judge how very sincerely and cordially I congratulate you on the timely rescue of your paper from what I should have regarded as a richly-merited self-extinction. I rejoice greatly in its revivification, because it has been effected by its *regeneration*, a good Methodist conversion, under the power and wisdom of a new management, inspired and guided, as I believe by the holy and heavenly influence of the Holy Spirit of God. Amongst the clear-headed, pure-hearted, and right-handed gentlemen who have aided you in shedding abroad the love of God in the editorial heart of that now very valuable organ of Methodism, is one whom I have the honour and the happiness of numbering as one of my highly-esteemed personal friends; and for his sake, but still more especially for the sake of the mighty and multitudinous interests of Methodism, and as well the general and catholic interests of our common Christianity, I feel constrained to do what I can to increase your circulation, and I cannot doubt but my brethren generally will be induced to do the same. Your generosity and catholicity deserve a response from all right-hearted Methodists, which will give your paper a position and a power which will enable it to do effective service to the high interests of the Church of God in general, and to those of the Methodist section of that Church in particular."

Rev. J. P., Runcorn.—"I have read the papers with personal pleasure and profit, and forwarded them to other parties. I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by many of your correspondents, as to the improved position of the *Wesleyan Times*. I rejoice in the tone and spirituality of its contents; and if, as a corrective, a weekly paper is desirable for us, I think your columns should be those through which communications should be made. I am pleased, moreover, with the true position in which you place us. It has been customary with most papers to place Primitive Methodists in the rear of the great Methodist family, as though we were of more recent date, or of less efficiency, than some others. You, Sir, place us in our true position; and if you have not given much Primitive Methodist news, the fault is *ours*, not yours."

Rev. C. E. Liskeard.—"I beg to add my testimony to the others already forwarded to you respecting the improved and improving character of the *Wesleyan Times*. I have been a subscriber and an attentive reader of it ever since it was first published, but I never thought so well of it as I do now. If my opinion of your readers be not mistaken, they will be strongly attached to your journal. I shall feel great pleasure in promoting its circulation. So far, my efforts have not been vain. My copy I take in my pocket and introduce it to various families I have to stop with in going the round of this extensive circuit. I have great pleasure in posting copies to distant friends. Occasionally I have read portions of it from the pulpit, so as to excite interest in it, and should regard it as a calamity if the only liberal newspaper in connexion with Methodism in this country should be permitted to go down. So long as it is conducted in the manner in which you now conduct it, this is a misfortune which need not be dreaded."

Rev. J. F. Settle.—"I much admire the unsectarian spirit which breathes in your paper, and mean to recommend it whenever opportunity serves."

Rev. J. E., Cross Lanes.—"I shall use my influence in speaking for the *Wesleyan Times* when I can find an opportunity."

Rev. W. A., Milton, Mass, U.S.—"The *Wesleyan Times* is very welcome."

A Minister of the United Methodist Free Church.—"Your paper is giving great satisfaction in this district, and I think will gain a very wide circulation in the West Riding."

Rev. W. B., Okehampton.—"I shall recommend the *Wesleyan Times* to my friends. It's a good religious paper."

Rev. G. G., Treman.—"Many thanks for your greatly improved and highly valuable paper."

Rev. J. S., Jersey.—"I am happy to find a marked improvement in the tone and spirit of your paper."

Rev. P. J. W., Nottingham.—"If you persevere in your present course, the *Wesleyan Times* will soon be a great success."

Rev. T. Allin, Altrincham.—"I have taken the *Wesleyan Times* from its commencement, and still take it, through my bookseller, and also pay for a copy sent from your office to Canada. I can only add that, greatly admiring the Catholic spirit in which your paper is conducted, and with best wishes for its success, I remain, &c."

Rev. T. B., Borough.—"I again become a subscriber to your greatly improved paper. The type, paper, arrangement, tone, and matter are such that I can cordially recommend it to the attention of my friends."

Rev. H. H., Sunderland.—"Your valuable paper comes regularly to hand, breathing the earnest, practical spirit of Christianity, which stirs me up to duty. I have recommended it to my friends, and will do all I can to secure more subscribers in this circuit."

Rev. J. W., Prim. Meth., Whitchurch.—"I am much pleased to notice the improvement in the paper. Praying that your paper may be a blessing to the Methodist Churches and others, I am, yours in the love of Christ and souls."

Rev. J. H., Maidstone.—"I have duly received the *Wesleyan Times*, and am much pleased with its tone and catholicity. To be appreciated, it needs only to be read. Its language improves the head, and beneficially affects the heart. Its influence is needed, and will be felt in all classes and grades of society. Its language breathes volumes."

Rev. W. G., St. Austell.—"Each number of the *Wesleyan Times* has been by me carefully read, and I can] and will say that I am much pleased with the catholic and religious spirit which pervades it."

Rev. J. M., Bradford.—"For several weeks past I have watched the tone of the *Wesleyan Times*. Its type is good; its articles condensed and manly, speaking a volume in a column; its politics are Liberal; and its deep-toned piety breathes 'Glory to God, peace on earth, and goodwill to man.' I look on it as a light shining in a dark place—a path of life to the reader, and an ornament to the study. It is worthy the title it bears, the *Wesleyan Times*. I shall heartily recommend it."

Rev. T. D., Silverston.—I trust that your greatly-improved and, in my opinion, at present, unequalled paper, will have a circulation commensurate with its sterling worth."

Rev. C. M., Derby.—"The numbers of the *Wesleyan Times* have given me the greatest satisfaction, and I feel persuaded there is no paper issued which surpasses your own."

Rev. E. D. G., Tavistock.—"I am now better pleased with your paper by far than at any period since our stir of '49. The course you are taking in the conduct of it, in seeking to fan the flame of a true and national revival, I regard as exceedingly hopeful and pleasing, and while your paper is so devoted to the Divine glory and human weal in all the breadth and spirit of a non-sectish Christianity, there can be no doubt as to its widening support. I have read several of its articles with interest to my people here in public."

Rev. W. B., Trowleigh.—"The *Wesleyan Times* is very much improved. I took it up nine years ago. There is a vast improvement, worthy of a weekly circulation of 100,000, and to be read by ten times that number. It cannot fail to do good."

Rev. J. B., Edinburgh.—"For several weeks I have read your valuable paper, with great interest and profit and have handed it to others, recommending them to take it. Indeed I have been in the habit of reading the *Wesleyan Times* for several years. I now look upon it as being greatly improved."

Rev. J. F., Wallingford.—"I have determined to avail myself of the opportunity of having your valuable paper. If I can be of any service on recommending it to others I shall feel a pleasure in doing so."

Rev. W. W., Kelsale.—"Your paper is what is greatly wanted in the religious world. We have long wished for a paper that would unite the two worlds—political and religious—in one organ, which your paper promises to do."

Rev. T. G., Rochdale.—"I will do my best to increase the circulation of your paper. It has my unqualified approbation. I think it just the kind of paper that we as Methodists require. I trust the Divine Being will prosper your noble effort."

Rev. G. W., Downham.—"I admire the improved, devoted, and Christian tone of the *Wesleyan Times*."

Rev. J. G., Sandbach.—"I have been greatly delighted with the eminent improvement of the *Wesleyan Times*, and have been much profited by perusing its pages. I have read out of your paper to the people in the congregation, and shall do my best to promote its sale."

Rev. W. F., Northallerton.—"The paper is so much, so very much, improved, both as to articles and spirit, that I should not like to be without it."

J. B., West Bromwich.—"I feel persuaded that all who read the *Wesleyan Times* must grow wiser and better. I shall do all I can to circulate it in this part of the country."

Rev. W. S., Alderney.—"Your exertions are truly marvellous, and I hope your circulation will go beyond your hopes."

Rev. J. H., Bradford.—"The improved character of the *Wesleyan Times* is sure to command a wide circulation."

The Rev. J. H.—"I very much admire the ability and Christian spirit manifested in the conducting of your journal. The address of Dr. Burns, also, has my hearty approval, and if you will persevere in carrying out the views he expresses it will be to the disgrace of the various Methodist communities if yours is not the most influential journal in this country."

Rev. B. W., Bradford.—"I confess that I know of no family paper at all equal to the *Wesleyan Times*. I believe that by aid of its pages every class in society may become enlightened upon political, social, domestic, philanthropic, moral, and religious subjects in a greater degree than any other paper; and the excellent spirit that characterises the discussion of its topics is beyond all praise. For class-leaders, local preachers, ministers, and City missionaries, it is a library in itself. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Rev. J. W., Doncaster, Primitive Methodist Minister.—"I am much pleased with the *Wesleyan Times*, and will do my best to recommend it in the various places in which I have to labour. It is just the paper for our denomination, as well as for the other sections of Methodism. Previously it has not been exactly what we could desire; therefore it has not been generally supported among us. But I am satisfied it only wants to be well known in its present very improved state, in order to draw our admiration and support. Let every lover of Methodism and of sound doctrine have a paper which, while it is catholic in its spirit, has a sound Methodist foundation to rest upon."

Rev. J. T., Bulkworthy.—"I have begun to try to get other subscribers in the circuit. I am much pleased with the *Wesleyan Times*. Its weekly summary of events, as well as its mass of religious intelligence, is deeply interesting."

Rev. G. B. W., Bishop Auckland.—"Having been born and nursed in Methodism, and having laboured to spread our holy religion in connexion therewith, for nearly twenty years, I am of opinion that it is the duty of all real Methodists to support their own Churches first; and one way of rendering such support is by taking your much-improved, evangelical, and catholic paper, and by inducing others to do the same. I have therefore ordered the *Wesleyan Times*."

Rev. W. P., Ventnor.—"I have read the *Wesleyan Times* with pleasure, and have derived great benefit therefrom. This influences me to recommend it as strongly as possible to others. I am pleased with the extensive circulation of this invaluable paper, and believe that it will be made a greater blessing still."

Rev. S. C., St. Columb.—"I cannot but congratulate you on the great improvement that hath been made in the *Wesleyan Times*, which has induced me to become a subscriber."

A Primitive Methodist Minister, of Cornwall.—"The changes which the *Wesleyan Times* has undergone are not only changes but decided improvements. It is now such a boon to the Churches as all thorough-going Methodists must highly value. I am both delighted and satisfied with it, and shall feel it a pleasure and a duty to recommend it."

Rev. J. B., Newport.—"I am exceedingly pleased with the *Wesleyan Times*. I love its religious and temperance principles."

T. C., Alford.—"I am allied to the old body of Methodists, both from conscientious and obligatory motives. There are now several branches of *Wesleyan Methodism*. I cannot but wish well to all, in their enterprise of Evangelical teaching and soul-saving. There is field enough for all their energies. Let each party rejoice in each other's prosperity. Your zeal is commendable, and no doubt you will succeed in obtaining a wide circulation."

A. C., Grantham.—"I have read your invaluable paper with deep interest. The catholicity of its spirit has infused itself into my soul. Heartily do I wish you success in your efforts. I would commend and recommend it at every opportunity for its high-toned morality and spirituality. Its literary merits are, in my opinion, greater than those of any other religious paper with which I am acquainted in the land."

F. M., Barnstaple.—"I am much pleased with many articles in your paper and with its general tone."

H. C., London, Local Preacher.—"You kindly sent me a paper a month ago, and I was so taken up by its contents that I gave my bookseller orders to supply me with an unstamped copy regularly. I am regularly, on the Lord's-day, in different parts, and strenuously advocate your paper. Its title deserves to be EXCELSIOR."

F. H., of Collford.—"Your paper is greatly improved. Trusting that it will ever be your aim to promote unity among the Churches of Christ, and the glory of God, believe me," &c.

J. D. R., of Calstock.—"I have been a subscriber to your paper from its first commencement, in connexion with another person in whose name it is sent, but its altered state (being so much improved in every respect) has induced me to order one, and my friend will continue his for himself."

J. C. W., of Leeds.—"I will use my influence for the advancement of the *Wesleyan Times*. The tone of its articles, and the spirit of piety that breathes in its pages and is manifested in its leading articles, I highly approve."

D. G.—"Through reading your paper, and the blessing of God, my parents, who never attended at the house of God, are now regular attendants on the Church of England. Although I am a Primitive, yet I thank God, because I believe their hearts are changed."

W. B., Silverdale.—"I congratulate you on the prospects of your resuscitated journal. The cheering commendations and highly-satisfactory testimonials from eminent ministers and influential laymen, cannot but comfort and inspire you in the great work. I most sincerely pray that your truly catholic and evangelical paper may be a mighty lever to uproot error and as a heaven-anointed herald take the glad tidings of mercy throughout the kingdom. I am doing what I can for you in this circuit."

T. H., Notts.—"I am much pleased and profited by the increasing improvements of the *Wesleyan Times*. I think Dr. Burns need not *now* to have made any exception, but have placed it at *the head* of the Religious Newspaper Press."

A Nottingham Wesleyan.—"The change in the tone and management of the paper is so great and admirable, that I observe praise pours in from almost all quarters. Will you allow me, Sir—though a staunch Conservative in politics and a thorough Wesleyan in religion—to add my congratulations to the rest."

G. C., of Camelford.—"I have been, for many years, a reader of your valuable paper. It is with unmingled pleasure that I embrace an opportunity of acknowledging the vast improvement which has recently been made, not merely in the general arrangement of its contents, but especially in the spirit which pervades its columns. You will, therefore, please to accept my sincere thanks that the *Wesleyan Times* is now not only a powerful exponent of the principles of civil and religious liberty, but that it is a paper that one has confidence in recommending as a means of promoting increased spirituality in the Church, and as being, in every way, worthy of public patronage and support."

J. U.—"I need not add that your exertions deserve a suitable acknowledgment and a generous support, which will be realised from that large circle of Wesleyans whom you seek to serve."

J. H., of Tenterden.—"Contrasts are not always pleasing; but the contrast between the *Wesleyan Times* of 1859 and the same paper years ago *is most pleasing*. Onward! I congratulate you in that contrast. The catholicity, spirituality, intelligence, and comprehensiveness of your paper do great credit to your head and heart."

W. C, Penzance.—"I, with others, rejoice at the manifestly-decided improvement in the *Wesleyan Times*. When a gentleman said that it was your intention to visit Penzance in the spring, oh, how my heart rejoiced at the words! and so did many more; but none more than me, who had the prospect of shaking hands with one whom I so loved and respected, because of his noble exertions in establishing the paper to advocate the great and sacred cause of Wesleyan Reform."

W. B., Downham.—"I have been a regular subscriber to your paper since '49, and am happy to bear my humble testimony to the marked improvement in its tone and character, since it has been under your own management. I anticipate its coming, and read over its pages with delight. I wish you God speed in your useful enterprise, and can now confidently recommend it to my friends."

W. D.—"As every fresh instance of good your paper is doing will be an encouragement, I have just received a letter from a dear brother to whom I send one of your papers, and the result has been the opening of his house for prayer and public worship; and already he has two rooms full. Many of those that attend are in the habit of attending the parish church. My dear Sir, may God abundantly bless your efforts!"

J. C., Gateshead.—"I beg to be allowed to add another wreath to the chaplet of praise deservedly twined round the head of the *Wesleyan Times* by the various testimonials which have been flowing in such abundance to your office. Your paper is indeed excellent; its merits are beyond praise. One can conscientiously recommend it."

S. L, Birmingham.—"I shall feel much pleasure in doing all in my power to promote the circulation of the *Wesleyan Times*. Such is its present character, that it cannot fail to be a blessing in every family where it is taken in. I can now look for the *Wesleyan Times* every Tuesday morning, as a messenger that enriches both my mind and my heart, and addeth no sorrow."

E. E. P., Primitive Methodist Minister, Ryde. — "I consider the *Wesleyan Times* an important auxiliary to Methodism."

G. T. H., Camelford.—"I have been a reader of the *Wesleyan Times*, but never before did it so come up to what I think ought to be a religious newspaper as now. May God speed it!"

T. S., Swaffham.—"I have read the *Wesleyan Times* with pleasure and profit, and am exceedingly gratified with the spirit which it breathes, and very much admire the arrangement of its various headings. It is adapted to render good and extensive service to the real interests of the Church and the world."

M. T., Bolton.—"I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper from its commencement, and I have always read it with great pleasure, especially of late. The improvements introduced have exceeded my expectation in every sense of the word; and I feel it an honour to subscribe to it."

C. R. H., Bolton.—"The improvement in the *Wesleyan Times* is marked and satisfactory. I have been in the habit of reading it almost from the time of its commencement, but never felt better satisfied with it than of late. The increased spirituality of its tone, in particular, is very cheering. Such Evangelical and stirring articles as have lately appeared in it cannot fail to do good. The variety of articles is pleasing and useful. Many are delighted with the record of what is doing in the Churches. Such an amount of religious intelligence weekly is very interesting and valuable. Most heartily do I wish you the success you deserve, and hope that all the branches of the Methodist family will duly support the *Wesleyan Times*."

R. B., East Retford.—'Since you have put a new soul into your paper, I can again circulate it amongst my friends, and can read it with more pleasure than I have done for the last ten years."

G. B., Monkwearmouth.—"I trust your efforts to improve your paper will berewarded with a yet more extensive circulation amongst every section of the Methodist body. I take every opportunity to press its claims upon the attention of my friends. I am one of those who think every family should have its religious newspaper, and the time may come when this shall be the case."

R. B., Chester.—"I now rejoice to see the altered tone and improved spirit of the paper. It is veritably a Christian journal, containing the news of all the Churches, especially of the Methodist bodies."

S. M.—"I will try to get you some more subscribers. Your paper is worthy an extensive circulation, and calculated to do much good to the cause of Christ."

W. C., Cheltenham.—"The fresh start you have given it this year has, I think, improved it fifty per cent. I had thought of giving it up, but now I hail it with delight."

A Minister in the Isle of Wight writes:—"Myself, with my two colleagues, have been receiving weekly your very valuable paper, the *Wesleyan Times*, for which we return you sincere thanks. We have read it with pleasure, and shall recommend it in our circuit. We are quite satisfied with the paper, and are pleased it has taken a new start."

O. O., of Machynlleth, writes:—"I am struck with the admirable tone and Christian spirit of your paper, as well as its direct tendency to produce and to promote sound morality and religion in the minds of all who will make up their minds to give it a candid and unprejudicial perusal; and I cannot help adding, it reflects the highest credit upon your own talents and Christian feeling as the Editor and contributor of its various articles. I wish you every success, as I am convinced your paper well deserves a still more extensive perusal."

J. S., Newport.—"I beg to add that in my opinion the *Wesleyan Times* is now a paper worthy of gracing the table of every family in Christendom, on account of its liberal and Christian tone, and the condensed form in which so many excellent and valuable articles are therein inserted. I shall feel pleasure in contributing to its circulation, so long as it maintains the same spirit and tone."

J. P., Luton.—"I am pleased with the great improvement of the *Wesleyan Times*. You are deserving support. I will help to circulate the paper so long as I find it to be so Christian in every respect."

T. B. S., Darlington. — "I can heartily recommend the *Wesleyan Times*. All with whom I have spoken are greatly pleased with the decided improvement. You are keeping to your motto 'Going on to perfection.' Your paper deserves a wider circulation, and can scarcely fail to obtain it, if its present Christian spirit be maintained."

E. H., of Stockton, says:—"The *Wesleyan Times* is now most admirably adapted to be useful, and I have very much pleasure, at all convenient opportunities, whether on the platform or in the social circle, in recommending it."

Primitive Methodist Minister, Ipswich, writes:—"I will do my best to serve you."

J. N., of Launceston, writes:—"I have been a subscriber to the *Wesleyan Times* for the last ten years, but never read it with so much pleasure as now. Last year I frequently thought of giving it up, but the consideration of its being the only Liberal Methodist paper held me on; and I am happy to say I can now leave it on my parlour table for any of my family to read."

Another Correspondent writes:—"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without a cordial expression of interest and sympathy in your public and patriotic exertions. You are the spirited, able, and persevering proprietor of a paper decidedly the most energetic and liberal of the age. I congratulate you and the public on the decisive success of the *Wesleyan Times*."

W. P., Hexham, has obliged us with a letter in which he expresses his earnest desire that the *Wesleyan Times* may be the exponent of a free and living Christianity. This, he says, is its true and proper position. He adds: "I am glad to find that it is improving. Let there be no doubt about its principles, and it will soon gain confidence and increase. Let political and ecclesiastical liberty, Bible religion, *the necessity of having a work to do*, individualism, Temperance, and personal religion ever be the topics on which you love to dwell; and I have no fear but the *Wesleyan Times* will be the true exponent all of that needs to be known in Methodism, and will improve at the same time the very life and soul of Christianity throughout the British Empire. I have some conception of your difficulties; still aim high; bid for the support of the excellent of the earth, and you will have it. God grant that you may be guided and helped from above, and that His work may prosper abundantly in your hands!"

C. W., Wednesbury.—"I heartily concur in all the testimonials I have read concerning it. I purpose continuing to do so and doing my best to promote its circulation, believing the paper in its improved character cannot fail to be appreciated by the Christian public."

S. B., Frodsham.—"Like many other admirers from whom you have received letters of commendation, I feel prompted to bear my testimony to the superexcellence of that paper. The *Wesleyan Times* has ever commended itself to my warmest approval and admiration as the firm, uncompromising advocate of civil and ecclesiastical freedom, but I rejoice more abundantly that, whilst it has not lost its attractions in that respect, it has of late been baptized with a more spiritual baptism; and, as a consequence, is become more deeply imbued with features of an evangelising tendency. In my opinion it is now eminently adapted (as a means) to convey religious light and power into the domestic and social circle, and to assist, in a very high degree, in promoting a revival of religion throughout the land. I am also delighted with the report of your daily prayer-meeting held in the office of the paper. My prayer is, that the *Wesleyan Times* may increase in circulation until its influence is widely spread throughout all the religious denominations of this great country. I am satisfied that, for adaptation to promote spiritual good there is no newspaper connected with either of the religious denominations of our country which equals, not to say excels, it. May the Lord prosper your work, and may you reap a rich reward, even the crown of eternal life."

A Lady, writing from St. John's-wood, says:—"On reading your paper I resolved to send you my thanks immediately. Allow me to thank you, and to assure you that the tone of your paper quite arrested and subdued me, so that under its beguiling influence I read column after column of historical narrations, poetic effusions, facts of interest in daily life occurrence, forgetting that I had a newspaper in my hand! When I realised this fact I could not but exclaim, 'What a boon to society is this publication!—a simple, truthful statement of all kinds of needed information, given to the public in such a Christian, catholic spirit!' Perhaps I ought to add that a newspaper was never allowed in my father's house, because of police reports and other matters so often known to be overstated, and which my aristocratic father considered to be baneful in their influence on youthful minds. Your newspaper seems to me of entirely opposite a character."

J. J. W., Wellington.—"I think we, who are of Methodist principles, should look upon each other, though forming different sections, as one family, and the *Wesleyan Times* as our family journal. I hope, as such, it will be considered, for I like to know what my fathers and brethren in the Gospel are *doing*, *saying*, and *believing*, but, above all, what the Lord is doing through them in the way of conversions and the promotion of His own cause in general."

THE WESLEYAN TIMES,

As its name imports, is a Wesleyan Journal; as such, it takes up and dispassionately discusses all matters relating to the body; advocates the maintenance of Wesleyan Institutions; and seeks a wise, righteous, and liberal administration of its laws, as far as those laws are supported by the Sacred Records. As far as Methodism is concerned, it seeks to extend and consolidate the system best adapted to promote the evangelization of the world —a system which the venerable Wesleys left as the legacy of their followers. It does not, however, confine its range to Wesleyanism, but extends it to the various branches of the Methodist family, at home and abroad.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS for PRAYER will be held daily, from One to Two, and from Seven till Eight P.M., each Business Day, in an "Upper Room," at the Office of the WESLEYAN TIMES, No. 5, WHITEFRIARS-STREET, FLEET-STREET (E.C.) The attendance of the Public, and of Christian Men of all Denominations, is earnestly requested. The special object is to pray for a Revival of the Work of God in this Metropolis and throughout the World. Persons visiting London are respectfully invited to attend.

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The following Contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th of March, 1859, to the 20th of April, 1859.

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Ackland, Miss Jane	1	1	0
Addington, Rt. Hon. H. U.	10	0	0
Ainslie, Miss	0	10	0
Arbuthnot, Miss A. S.	1	0	0
Ashley, Hon. W.	1	1	0
A Few Country Friends	1	10	0
A Friend, per Miss F., Norwood	2	0	0
A Thank-offering, from R. B. O.	5	0	0
Badger, Miss	0	5	0
Bailey, Charles, Esq.	1	1	0
Baker, Edward, Esq.	2	10	0
Barnewell, F. L., Esq.	5	0	0
Barry, Colonel	0	10	6
Beever, Miss	1	0	0
Birch, Mrs.	1	0	0
Borthwick, Miss	0	10	0
Bowcher, Miss	0	10	0
Bowcher, Miss L., sub.	0	10	0
Bowcher, Miss L., col. by	0	6	4
Bracken, Miss	1	1	0
Broke, Capt. Sir G. N.	5	5	0
Brock, Rev. O.	1	0	0
Brooking, The Misses	2	2	0
Burges, Mrs.	0	10	0
Burt, Mr.	2	2	0
Buxton, Travers, Esq.	2	2	0
Cartwright, Colonel	2	0	0
Cartwright, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Churchill, Miss E. A.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss F. C.	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss G. L.	1	0	0
Clements, Rev. H. G. J.	5	0	0
Clive, Rev. Archer	5	0	0
Cockerill, Miss S., col. by	2	10	0
Cooper, Miss A. M.	1	1	0
Cooper, the late Miss S., Legacy of	3	0	0
Cowper, Rt. Hon. the Earl	20	0	0
Deacon, John, Esq., sub. for 1857-58	10	0	0
Deacon, John, Esq., sub. for 1858-59	10	0	0
Ducie, Rt. Hon. the Earl	5	0	0
Duckett, Dow. Lady	2	0	0
Egerton, Hon. A.	2	0	0
Ellis, Mr. Thomas	0	10	0
Ernest, per John Ranking, Esq.	5	0	0
Erskine, Miss, life subscription	10	10	0
E. H. L.	0	1	0
E. S. S.	1	0	0
Field, Captain J.	1	0	0
Firmin, Miss	0	10	0
Flower, P. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Forbes, Miss	0	10	0
Fortescue, Hon. D., M.P.	2	2	0
Fortescue, Lady Camilla	1	1	0
Frankham, Miss S.	1	1	0
Frere, H., Esq.	2	0	0
Gaselee, Mrs. B.	1	0	0
Gibbs, Mrs.	0	5	0
Gilmore, Miss J.	1	1	0
Graham, Mrs.	0	10	0
Gripper, Frederick, Esq.	2	2	0
Guitton, Mrs., don.	5	0	0
Guitton, Mrs., sub.	1	0	0
Gurney, H. E., Esq.	500	0	0
Hambrough, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Hammond, Mr. W.	0	10	0
Harcourt, Egerton, Esq.	1	0	0
Hartley, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Harvey, J., Esq.	5	5	0
Hawkins, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Hayes, Rev. Sir J. Warren	3	3	0
Hayne, Rev. W. B.	1	1	0
Henderson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Henson, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Henvaux, Mrs. S. M.	1	1	0
Hewlett, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Holford, R. S., Esq.	5	0	0
Holwell, Miss, col. by, from Andrews, Miss	0	2	0
Aylen, Miss	0	1	0
A Little Boy	0	0	6
Holwell, Mr. E. C.	1	1	0
Holwell, Mrs.	0	5	0
Holwell, Miss	0	5	0
Southgate, Mrs.	1	1	0
Holy Trinity Sunday School, per Miss Hopley	0	3	6
Huish, Captain	1	1	0
Hunt, Miss	1	1	0
Hunter, Mr.	2	0	0
James, Captain	1	0	0
Johnson, Mrs. C.	1	0	0
Knight, Miss G.	0	10	0
Labouchere, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Landon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Le Blanc, Mrs.	1	0	0
Leslie, Colonel	1	1	0
Leslie, Mrs.	1	1	0
Leslie, G. F., Esq.	1	0	0
Lindsay, Hon. Mrs.	1	0	0
Lindsay, Mrs. Hamilton	1	0	0
Lockton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Long, Miss	2	2	0
Long, Miss A.	3	0	0
Long, Miss Eliza	1	0	0
Mackersay, Mr.	0	10	6
Maltwood, Mr.	1	0	0
Mandeville, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Marsh, Rev. E.	1	1	0
Maxwell, W. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Methuen, Rev. T. P.	1	1	0
Middleton, W. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Millar, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Montefiore, H. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Morant, Major	1	1	0
Morant, Miss	1	1	0
Mottley, Miss	0	10	0
Murray, Captain A.	1	1	0
Nainby, William, Esq.	1	0	0
Norwood, Miss F.	0	5	0
Noyes, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Palk, Mr. Alderman	1	1	0
Pacey, Rev. Dr.	1	1	0
Payne, Miss H.	0	10	0
Pepys, Mrs.	1	0	0
Phipps, Mrs.	1	1	0
Platt, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Porter, Mrs. G. R.	1	0	0
Porter, Miss	1	0	0
Porter, Miss F.	1	0	0
Potter, E., Esq.	10	0	0
Pritchard, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Proceeds of Sermons by Rev. G. J. H. Hill	3	0	0
Reade, Mrs., Hastings	0	10	0
Richardson, Mr. B.	0	10	0
Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Rusher, Mrs.	1	1	0
Russell and Allen, Messrs.	1	1	0
Rycroft, Sir R. H. C., Bt.	15	0	0
Saunders, Hugh Ward, Esq.	2	0	0
Saunders, Mrs.	1	1	0
Savory, A. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Seymour, Miss	1	1	7
Sharpe, Mrs.	0	2	6
Skey, Dr.	2	0	0
Smith, Henry, Esq.	0	10	0
Stapler, Miss	1	1	0
Stuart, W., Esq.	2	0	0
Tabrum, L., Esq.	1	1	0
Thompson, M., Esq.	2	2	0
Tomkyns, Miss, per Mrs. Reade, Hastings	0	10	0
Tubbs, Miss	2	2	0
Tucker, Miss F. A.	1	1	0
Tully, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Vanderkiste, John, Esq.	0	10	6
Viveash, Oriel, Esq.	2	2	0
Waldegrave, The Hon. Misses E. and H.	1	0	0
Wastell, Rev. J. D.	1	0	0
Wilbraham, Capt. E. B.	5	0	0
Williams, Miss M. J.	2	2	0
Wimbush, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Wood, Rev. A.	2	2	0
Wood, Mrs. A.	2	2	0
Worfolk, Mrs.	1	0	0

School Fund.

Field Lane.

Officers at Mess, Setapore, India	21	18	11

Little Saffron Hill.

Reade, Mrs., Hastings	1	0	0

Spicer Street.

Lesser, Miss, col. by	5	0	0
Selby, Mrs. J. B.	0	5	0

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